

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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April 19 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 81
Humidity 89 85

WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST
Barometer 29.91

April 19, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 66 2 p.m. 64
Humidity 88 89

2890 日七初月春

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1915.

一洋銀 約九拾月四英 每 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

A BRITISH SUCCESS.

GERMANS ADMIT PENETRATION OF POSITIONS IN BELGIUM.

Serious Incident on Italian Frontier.

AUSTRIANS ATTACK ITALIAN TROOPS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

Details of the Manitou Loss of Life.

April 19, 1.40 a.m.
The Admiralty announces that twenty-four persons were drowned and twenty-seven are missing from the transport Manitou. The loss of life is apparently due to the capsizing of two boats. The Manitou itself is undamaged.

Torpedoed Without Notice.

April 18, 8.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Flushing states that twenty-two of the crew of the Greek steamer Ellis Pontos declare that the vessel was twice torpedoed without warning, westward of Nordhinder last evening. The vessel was empty.
The crew rowed for two and a half hours before they reached Nordhinder. The captain was badly wounded and has been sent to hospital.

British Trawlers Attacked.

April 18, 8.20 p.m.
German aeroplanes dropped bombs on two British trawlers and afterwards fired on them, both attempts were without result.

British Casualties.

April 18, 7.10 p.m.
The latest casualty list includes the following names:—
Killed.—A. Collis Browne; E. J. F. Johnstone; Second Lieut. O. Vincent, Rifle Brigade; Lieut. W. Whittle, Worcesters; T. H. H. Wood.
Wounded.—G. W. Fraser; H. E. Hake; O. E. Leigh; Brigadier General F. S. Maude; W. H. Rogers Station; D. B. Stewart, Artillery.
[A. Collis Browne is evidently Lieut. A. U. Collis Browne, of the K.O.Y.L.I.'s, who will be remembered by many Hongkong people.]

Effective Aerial Work on the Suez.

April 18, 9.30 a.m.
The Press Bureau issues a message from Cairo to the effect that three aeroplanes from the Suez Canal reconnoitred on the 15th inst. to El Sirr, twenty-five miles south of El Arish, effectively dropping nine bombs. About 150 to 200 tents were seen. No enemy's troops are on this side of El Sirr.
The distance flown was over 170 miles.

Irish Patriotism.

April 19, 9.20 p.m.
Mr. Dillon, speaking at Glasgow, congratulated Irishmen on their patriotism. He said to be neutral to-day was to be hostile or a coward.
Recruiting is now proceeding in Ireland like a house afire.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

Germans Admit British Success.

April 18, 7.10 p.m.
Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent states that a Berlin communique admits that the British achieved a success last night south-east of Ypres. It says:—After mine explosions, the British penetrated our positions north of the canal, and the battle continued around three craters.
The communique adds that south-west of Metzeral, in Alsace, the Germans withdrew before superior forces.

How to Assure Peace.

April 18, 7.10 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Portland (Maine) sends the following message:—
Given the free use of the seas and an outlet for German trade through Belgium, he could assure peace. Thus wrote Herr Dernburg to a meeting which he was unable to attend owing to illness.
In a wire sent to the meeting he added that the only alternative was to build a Chinese wall around each nation. The Kaiser was not seeking the acquisition of territory, but German industries must have a wider scope. Belgium had been taken with a sacrifice of blood, and could not be given up, while England dominated its policies.

British Submarine Ashore.

April 18, 6.10 p.m.
The Press Bureau states that British submarine E-15, while making a difficult reconnaissance in the Kophez minefield, in the Dardanelles, yesterday, ran ashore.
An official Constantinople communique says the officers and men were rescued and made prisoners.

The Turkish Story.

April 18, 6.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that a Constantinople communique says the E-15 has been sunk in the Dardanelles, and that three officers and 21 men of the crew of 31 were rescued and captured, including the former British Vice Consul at Dardanelles.

Costly German Attack.

April 18, 4.35 p.m.
A Paris communique states that after a violent bombardment, a German battalion attacked north-west of Orbe, in Alsace, but was repulsed. The enemy left many dead in front of our trenches, and we made a number of prisoners.

Aerial Activities.

A Belgian aeroplane wrecked a German aeroplane near Roulers. One of our Air Squadrons successfully bombarded an aerodrome in the same region.

Austrians Attack Italian Troops.

April 18, 3.10 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that a telegram from Milan says Austrians on the Italian frontier attacked the 11th Bersaglieri, which repulsed the assailants and followed them two hundred yards into Austrian territory.
There were losses on both sides, which are said to include at least a hundred killed.
The Colonel of the regiment has been ordered to Rome to report the incident.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Dutch Protest to Germany.

April 17, 5.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at The Hague says the Government has sent a protest to Germany regarding the sinking of the Katwijk.

British Casualties.

April 17, 5.55 p.m.
The following list of casualties is published:—
Killed.—G. H. Ooster Ledger; A. R. Newton King.
Died of wounds.—L. Edwards (Lancashire).
Wounded.—W. E. Henry; F. G. Drew; V. Farrell; A. M. Gordon; L. le Fleming; N. Lathbridge; O. Littlejohn; Major W. A. Main; Lieut. C. Mureh Smith (Buffs.)
Attempt on Sultan of Egypt.
April 17, 10 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Cairo says Khalil will be tried by court martial on Monday for an attempt on the life of the Sultan.

Turkish Position Bombarded.

April 17, 10 p.m.
A Paris communique states that yesterday a French battleship, supporting an aeroplane reconnaissance, successfully bombarded enemy works at El Arish where there was a concentration of Turkish troops.

Tsar Leaves for Front.

April 17, 10 p.m.
Reuter's Petrograd correspondent says the Tsar has left for the front.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

Appreciable Progress in France.

April 18, 12.35 a.m.
The Paris evening communique states:—
Appreciable progress has been made in the Vosges and also on both banks of the Meuse. We seized a spur on the north bank, west of Metzeral. On the southern bank Chausey brilliantly carried a summit at Schalspferthkopf, which was the culmination of a massif separating two valleys meeting at Metzeral.

German Aeroplane Brought Down.

A British aeroplane brought down a German aeroplane at Boesinghe. The pilot was killed and the observer captured.
Three German counter-attacks at Notre Dame-de-Lorette were stopped short by our troops, who solidly organised the ground won. Heavy artillery bombarded the caves at Pasly, in Alsace, where the Germans had sheltered. Explosions indicated that several of them collapsed.

Artillery combats were continued at Bois Montmarie, but they were not followed by any infantry actions.

A French dirigible bombarded the station and aviation sheds at Freiburg and Breisgau.

British Warships Busy.

April 18, 4.45 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says a telegram from Constantinople states that H.M.S. Majestic and Swiftsure bombarded Batabekeh on the 15th inst.

Austria's Untrained Men.

April 18, 4.45 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Vienna says it is officially announced that, in view of the possibility of the protraction of the war, and in order to secure the necessary reserves, liability for service for the untrained Landsturm will henceforward be from 18 to 50 years. Hitherto, it has been from 19 to 42.

Running Down A Turkish Destroyer.

April 18, 4.45 a.m.
There was great excitement at Chios at the chase of the Turkish destroyer by the Allies' warships. The weather was of the roughest.

The destroyer emerged from the Gulf of Smyrna and succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the Allies. She swung round Chios hotly pursued, and came up with the transport Manitou at which she launched torpedoes. These missed and the Manitou proceeded. The destroyer then tried to dodge among the small islands, trusting to a knowledge of the depths of the channels, but soon realised that the game was up.

The Captain beached the ship on the rocks.

Twenty-five Turks and five Germans, including the Captain, were captured by the Greek authorities, and will be interned until the end of the war.

Greek Steamer Torpedoed.

April 18, 5.35 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at The Hague says the Admiralty has learnt that the Greek steamer Ellis Pontos, from Ymuiden for Monte Video, was torpedoed in the North Sea.
The crew were saved and are returning to Holland.

[The following telegrams appeared in our special edition yesterday:—]

Austrians Suffer Heavy Losses.

April 17, 9.40 p.m.
A Petrograd communique states:—
We consolidated our positions between Telephotoch and Zuelia. After a desperate bayonet fight, in which we captured heights which the Austrians had organised, we took 1,140 prisoners, including 21 officers. We also captured three machine guns. The enemy suffered great losses in making abortive counter-attacks. We successfully repulsed the enemy in the region of Styria.

Turkish Attack on British Transport.

April 17, 10.45 p.m.
The Admiralty announces that the British transport Manitou, with troops on board, was attacked by a Turkish torpedo-boat in the Aegean Sea to-day.
The torpedo-boat fired three torpedoes, but all missed their mark. She then retired, was chased by the cruiser Minerva and a number of destroyers, and was finally run ashore and destroyed on the coast of Chios. The crew of the torpedo-boat were made prisoners.
It is reported that about a hundred men of the transport lost their lives through drowning, but full particulars have not yet been received.

Epsom Precautions.

April 17, 2.5 p.m.
No telegraphic facilities will be granted at Epsom Races next week. Telegrams will have to be carried a mile.

The Sultan's Sorrow.

April 17, 2.5 p.m.
Reuter's Paris correspondent says the Temps states that, at a Council of the Imperial Family at Constantinople, the Sultan, who appeared greatly overcome, said he owed his accession to the Young Turks, but he would have preferred never to have reigned than to see the misfortune which their inexperience and rash policy had brought to the country.

Income Tax Doubled.

April 17, 2.5 p.m.
Reuter's Capetown correspondent states that the Government has decided to double the Income Tax.

Russian Capture of Gunda.

April 17, 2.5 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that it is officially announced that the total number of guns captured at Przemyel was 1,010. The majority are bronze weapons, which were Austria's great pride.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Recruiting is proceeding in Ireland "like a house afire."

Mr. Dillon says to be neutral to-day was to be hostile or a coward.

A Belgian aeroplane has wrecked a German aeroplane near Roulers.

A telegram gives an interesting statement by Herr Dernburg regarding German aims.

The latest casualty list includes the name of Lieut. A. Collis Browne, of the K.O.Y.L.I.'s.

German aeroplanes have dropped bombs at two British trawlers and fired at them, but without result.

A Berlin communique admits that the British have achieved a success south-east of Ypres.

The British submarine E-15 has gone ashore in the Dardanelles and the crew has been captured.

Three British aeroplanes from the Suez Canal have effectively dropped nine bombs on a Turkish camp at El Sirr.

The crew of the Greek steamer Ellis Pontos state that the vessel was twice torpedoed without notice off Holland.

Austrians on the Italian frontier have attacked the 11th Bersaglieri, who repulsed the assailants; the losses include a hundred killed.

NEWS.

"Jottings by the Way" appear on page 4.

Further Notes on the Crisis appear on page 4.

The Langkat output up to yesterday is given elsewhere.

The report of the H.K. Football Association is given to-day.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 9, and Log Book on page 6.

General news and an article dealing with the movement in Shanghai appear on page 3.

The second of the series of sermons on "The Superman and the Christ," by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, is reported to-day.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
"Those Terrible Twins" at the Theatre Royal.—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Toerangie Rubber Co., Ltd.
General Meeting—noon.
"Diana of Dobson's" at the Theatre Royal.—9.15 p.m.
Wednesday, April 21.
"Under Two Flags" at the Theatre Royal.—9.15 p.m.
Thursday, April 22.
"A Member of Tattersalls" at the Theatre Royal.—9.15 p.m.
Friday, April 23.
Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd.—annual general meeting—noon.
China Traders Insurance Co., Ltd.—12.15 p.m.
Saturday, April 24.
H.K. Jockey Club Half Yearly meeting.—12.30 p.m.
Friday, April 30.
The China Bazaar Co.—12.15 p.m.

NOTICES

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Chinese examination, and is
possessed of a first rate certificate
as a Chinese teacher. He has
also a good knowledge of Man-
darin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the
Chinese language are requested
to write c/o "Hongkong Tele-
graph" office or direct to No. 14,
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Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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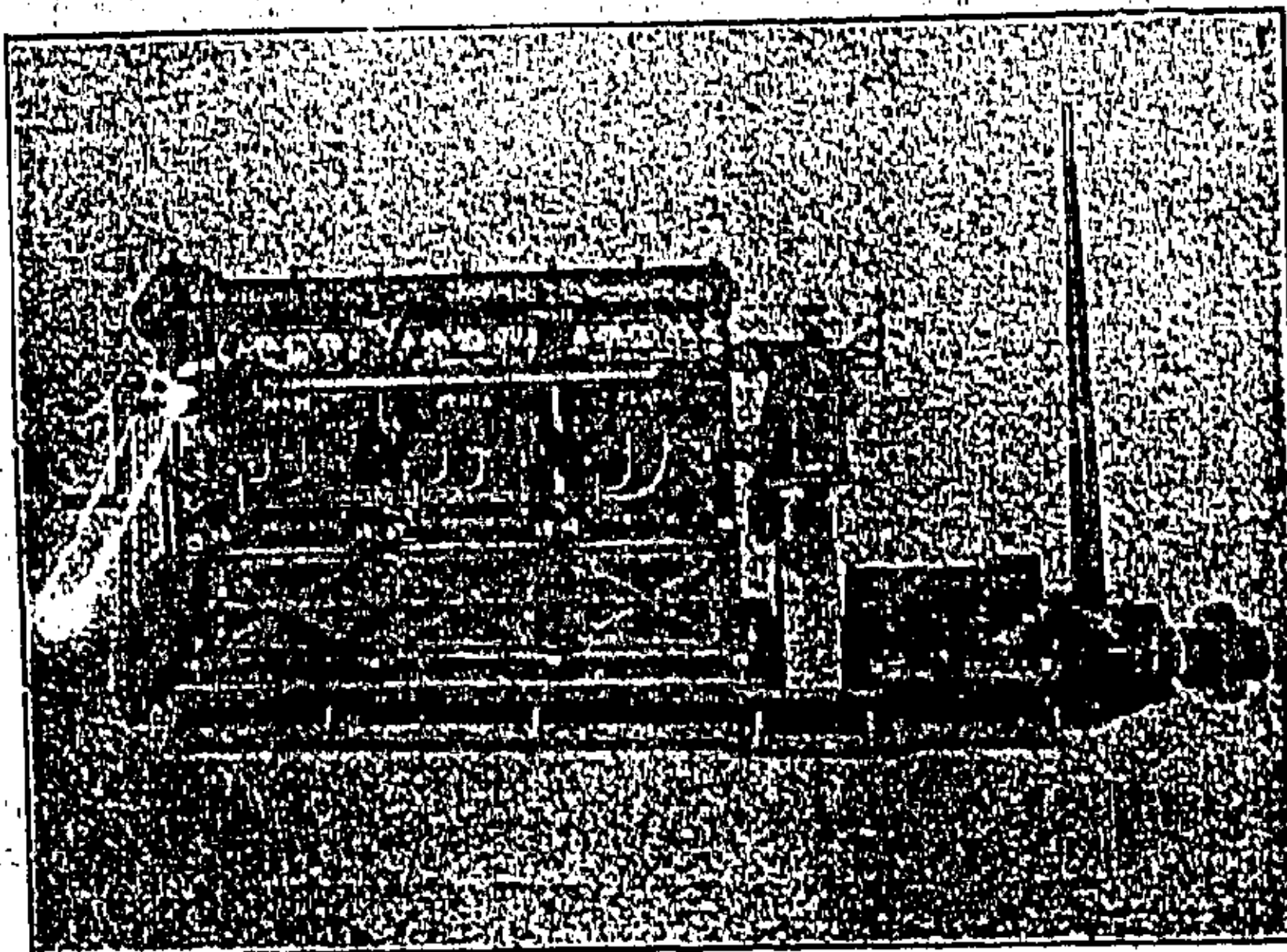
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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

War Review.

The opinion prevails in Europe
that Italy is about to enter the
field. Colour is given to this
belief by frequent anti-Austrian
demonstrations and acts of
violation of Italian territory by
the hard-pressed soldiers of the
Dual Monarchy. In England,
in France and in Russia all
political parties are united in the
desire to prosecute the war to
the bitter end. No finer example
of this can be cited than M.
Viviani's speech at an entertain-
ment to wounded soldiers report-
ed in Saturday's issue, or than
to-day's telegram which states
that the Unionist leaders are
supporting the Government dur-
ing the present period of national
peril, trusting the war will be
prosecuted at whatever cost until
complete victory is achieved for
Great Britain and her allies, so
as to secure the foundation of
peace in Europe. An inflexible
spirit binds all parties on the side
of the Allies, and whether the
war is brought to an early con-
clusion or is dragged on for years
the result will be the same—the
complete annihilation of Prussian
militarism and a long enduring
peace, on a secure foundation, for
the world.

Daily Press.

The War.

Very significant is the fact that
the allied armies have taken up
the attack so far with most en-
couraging results. The enemy
never expected such a crushing
defeat at the hands of the hated
British as they experienced at
Neuve Chapelle, or as they suf-
fered at the hands of the French
at Les Eparges. This will give
them an idea of what they must
expect in the near future. Star-
vation and constant exposure to
Arctic weather, to say nothing of
the ill-treatment meted out to them
by their officers, is not conducive
to German victory. The men are do-
ing all they can, though they now
realise that it is useless. It is no
longer a secret that the power of
Germany is relatively much less
than it was last August. She has
fought and is fighting still with
amazing courage and stubborn-
ness, but every battle means a
loss that she cannot afford, and
every fight, even if it is won,
makes ultimate victory impossible.
German resistance shows greater
and greater signs of weakness,
and this fact is not being over-
looked by Germany's enemies.
The "wearing down" policy of
General Joffre has proved to be
the right one, and this policy is
to be maintained to the bitter end.

China Mail.

The War Munition Problem.

A writer in *Engineering* to-
day makes some important ob-
servations in the course of an
interesting article on this subject.
It may result, he says, that ad-
ditional works will be utilised by
the Government under their new
scheme and that consequently
there will be acceleration and in-
crease in the volume of the
production of war munitions.
But the real crux, as we have
already said, is not the unreadiness
of the employers to under-
take war contracts in preference
to existing peace contracts, but
to get men to execute the work.
There is, in the first place, a
shortage of men, owing to the
extent of the transfer from the
ranks of the manufacturers of war
material to those of the user of war
material at the front. Had there
originally been such co-ordination
as is now proposed under Govern-
ment supervision, these men
would never have been allowed to
enlist in the fighting army.
Again, there is the difficulty of
increasing the output of each
worker. At the beginning of the
war, it was only one or two classes
of workers who were inured to
occasional idle days, but later
there has been an increase in the
number of men absenting them-
selves occasionally from work, and
increase in the extent of idle time.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Served on the China Station. Lieut. - Commander Dennis Augustus Hugo Larking, retired, who has been appointed acting-commander for duty in the Second Sea Lord's Office, is one of the numerous retired officers who came forward at the outbreak of war, and has been employed on miscellaneous duties at the Admiralty since Aug. 3. In February, 1897, he joined the *Rattler*, on the China Station, and he was in her when he was promoted to lieutenant in June, 1898. He was placed on the retired list in 1906.

Admiral of Patrols. Rear-Admiral J. M. de Robeck, who has succeeded Vice-Admiral Garden in the command of the Dardanelles operations, owing to the latter's illness, has done excellent work in connection with naval training establishments. In February, 1911, he was appointed Inspecting Captain of Boys' Training Establishment, and his promotion to Rear-Admiral followed in December of the same year. He received his first flag appointment in April, 1912, when he became Admiral of Patrols, being the first holder of that position, which had only just been created. The greater responsibility attaches to this command, as it embraces the whole of the torpedo craft entrusted with the duties of coast defence in time of war.

A Veteran's Death. Visitors to the Tower of London will regret to learn of the death of Battery-Sergeant-Major Buckingham, which has occurred after a short illness. For twenty years he had been chief foreman of the Tower Armouries, and he was never weary of exhibiting and talking about the arms and armour on show there to anyone who took a real interest in the subject. During the South African War he served in the O.I.V., and was attached as orderly to Lord Roberts, and on the outbreak of the present war he joined the 2nd East Anglian Brigade (R.F.A. Reserve).—*Globe*.

Field for Ransom. Mr. Vynor's death recalls the most famous case of brigandage in modern times. In April, 1870, a party of English travellers, including Lord and Lady Muncaster and a relation of the late Mr. Vynor, were seized by Greek brigands near Marathon, and held for ransom, £25,000 and a free pardon being demanded. The British Government did its best to get the ransom through, but the Greek Government despite the most urgent counsels to the contrary, sent soldiers against the brigands, who retreated, and murdered Mr. Vynor and three other captives. Lord Muncaster and the ladies of the party had fortunately been sent to treat in the matter of the ransom. A fact which we believe has never been made public, is that the King of Greece offered himself to the brigands as a hostage, but was naturally not permitted to carry out his offer.

Mr. Alfred Sze. Mr. "Sae-Ke Alfred Sze," the Chinese Minister, and Mrs. Sze left the Legation on March 13 for Hove to spend the week-end.

Fame While You Wait. To be a prima donna at nineteen is uncommon enough, but Miss Dorothy Waring has not only earned recognition at this early age, but has set up the added record of going straight from the Guildhall School of Music to fill a title role. This is the speediest advance ever made by a student of the school. Miss Waring has been selected by Mr. George Edwards to appear in "Veronique" at the Adelphi at the beginning of next month. Mr. Edwards applied to the school for a young and attractive soprano for the leading part, and a voice-trial resulted in a three years' engagement, with a salary of fifty guineas a week in the third year for Miss Waring. Native worth should be encouraged by the story *Globe*.

Old Measures Discovered. At Hertford an old box has been discovered in the Corporation yard containing eleven standard measures ranging from a quarter of a gill to a bushel. They are of copper and of splendid workmanship, dated 1825. It is probable that the measures were packed away when the County Council took control of weights and measures from the borough. They were used as standards when the mayor, clerk of market, and a jury sat periodically to adjudicate upon the correctness of traders' measures.

NOTICE.

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BOYCOTT MOVEMENT IN SHANGHAI.

Startling Allegations in Mixed Court.

A case of unusual interest came before Mr. Nishida, the Japanese Assessor, and Magistrate Nishida at the Mixed Court last week, arising out of the recent agitation among a number of Chinese for a general Japanese boycott. The defendants were seven in number, and included five returned students from Japan. They were summoned for committing offences likely to cause a breach of the peace of the Settlement.

Mr. K. E. Newman appeared to prosecute, and said that the police received information, in consequence of which they visited a house in Thibet Road on March 31, and there found certain printed matter. The house was obviously a centre for distributing the matter, which related to a Japanese boycott. At 12.30 on April 1st, Sgt. Fraser visited a house in Kiangse Road, and there saw five of the accused, who were dressed in foreign clothing. A number of documents were seized, and when the Court had read them it would undoubtedly come to the opinion that they contained matter which was a menace to the peace and good order of the Settlement. The documents consisted of certain letters written from Japan, from Shanghai and other places, and after referring to the Grand National Assembly, a general disturbance in Shanghai was advocated, and also a boycott on Japanese goods in order to force the hands of the Chinese Government into war with Japan.

Dealing with Foreigners. One of the documents, stated that the first object of the society was to support the Government in dealing with foreigners; the second clause stated that the society was organised by its members, and the citizens of the Chinese Republic who sympathised with the objects, were eligible as members. The duties of president, vice-president and other officers were defined, and it was stipulated that the services of the president and other officers should be voluntary. One of the aims of the society was to establish branches in various provinces in order to unite the provinces, to establish a newspaper office, and to incite the people regarding foreign negotiations. Mr. Newman characterised the last clause as a most important one.

Extracts from another letter were read, which stated that the representatives of the society were in close communication with the rebel party, and the second point brought out was that a disturbance was intended. The letter continued that if one province was encouraged, many provinces would rise. When the Government and the people became united, the misfortunes of the country would be removed. A second letter clearly showed that the representatives were warned by the writer of the possible dangerous effects of what they were doing, while a third corroborated

the idea that a popular disturbance in Shanghai was intended. Another letter showed that the Shanghai representatives were definitely commissioned by the students in Japan to bring about bad relations with Japan.

A Very Curious Letter. Extracts from what was described as a very curious letter were read by Mr. Newman, who remarked that it appeared to him that there had been double dealing somewhere. The documents showed that the society, which was prohibited in Japan, wished to conceal its correspondence with the Shanghai representatives as though they were going behind the backs of the Shanghai representatives and getting into communication with the Government.

The substance of a report from Peking students forwarded from Tokyo was contained in another letter, and this set out four articles of action, which were of considerable political significance. Some of the points were worded in veiled language, and some were made quite clear. One of the considerations which they urged was to show determination against outsiders, and an understanding between the rebel party and the Government for joint opposition against Japan was also demanded. A further letter seemed to imply that there were certain persons in Japan who were ready to assist in urging the Shanghai agitation, and the name of Hamakawa was given.

Alleged Rebel Instigation. Mr. Newman continued that a note book was also seized, and this contained names of persons to whom letters had been sent, these including the name of the Special Envoy, Mr. Yang. There were also telegrams which suggested that representatives had gone to Peking on February 25, and that the Chinese Minister at Tokyo had wired to the capital to the effect that these persons were instigated by the rebel party. This statement was denied. Another letter was found which showed that representatives from every province were in Shanghai and were meeting together, and the Court would see, concluded Mr. Newman what a very serious position would have been created if the movement had been successfully carried out. He did not think that any actual criminal offence had been committed by the defendants, but after the evidence had been given he would ask the Court to bind them over in the sum of \$1,000 to be of good behaviour for one year.

A lengthy discussion took place between the Assessor and the Magistrate on the question of security, and upon being informed that they would have to give security, two of the defendants refused. They said they had committed no offence against the Chinese law, and while they were willing to obey the orders of the Court, they would not be dictated to by a Japanese Assessor.

The Magistrate said that was a Chinese Court, and they would have to find security in the sum of \$200.

The case was remanded. If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of faint dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

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THE SEAMAN'S BILL.

How it Affects the Pacific Mail Company.

The New York Journal of Commerce says:—

The act approved by the President for improving the working conditions of American seamen and requiring increased life-saving equipment on American vessels was made much less exciting than the original La Follette bill, but it is the general opinion of shipping men that it will have a most discouraging effect upon the development of a merchant marine. The law has already been so modified as to admit to American registry foreign-built ships, which will obviate the greater cost of vessels that may sail under the American flag, but the cost of operating them will be substantially increased after these new amendments of the navigation laws go into effect next November. Already the greater cost of operating has been a heavy handicap, and when the shipping of foreign nations is again released in full force by the cessation of hostilities in Europe, the increased burden is likely to have fatal results.

During the agitation for Government-owned vessels to take part in the ocean-carrying trade great stress was laid upon the advantage of having an effective American merchant marine for our foreign trade, but no greater obstacle could be put in the way of its growth than the requirements regarding crews, their nationality, accommodation, time of service and pay, laid down in this measure. If the United States had the field to itself, or if other nations were induced to establish the same conditions, the case would be different. Then we might try to make these conditions more nearly ideal for the life of sea-going men and the comfort and safety of passengers and crews; but on the ocean there is no escape from competition. If we are to have shipping on any considerable scale without subsidies, or even with them, we must make its cost of ownership and operation not materially greater than that of our inevitable rivals.

Many vessels formerly sailing under foreign flags and partly or wholly American-owned have been recently brought under the flag of the United States; but they are likely to go back after this ill-considered legislation takes effect and the old forces of competition return. American shipping will probably disappear altogether from the Oriental trade across the Pacific. The president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is reported as declaring that the operating expenses of its seven vessels employed in that trade will be increased by \$800,000 a year, while the company has never earned from them more than \$200,000. They will have simply to be withdrawn and the carrying turned over to the Japanese. Next March certain new requirements will be imposed upon foreign vessels in American ports. That may not hurt American shipping, but it certainly will not help our foreign trade. The benefit to that trade of having the carrying done under the American flag is apt to be greatly magnified, but the injury to it of materially increasing the cost of carrying, compared with that to and from the ports of other countries, is hardly subject to question.

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J. M. DECK, Superintendent, Hongkong, April 15th, 1915.
Great Northern Telegraph Company Ltd.
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R. BLACK, Superintendent, Hongkong, April 16th, 1915.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1915.

SOME WAR REFLECTIONS.

AN INTERESTING ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION.

Submarine Aggression: an American View.

(Continued from Saturday.)

In this situation Germany might hope to stand off her enemies to take such a tremendous toll of human life as the price of yielding not German but French, Belgian, and Russian territory, that her enemies, through exhaustion, through sheer inability to continue the sacrifice, might consent to make peace, collectively or severally, if she were herself safe from peril. But if the British fleet should cut off the food supply from without, then victorious Germany might be brought to her knees and conquered provinces would be as Midas gold to her lips.

This purpose Great Britain now proclaimed. British fleets in the Channel, at Gibraltar, north of Scotland, had halted ships carrying copper, Germany's one great lack for ammunition manufacture; British pressure upon adjacent neutrals upon Scandinavia, Holland, and Italy early began to check the flow of contraband to the Fatherland. The reports of a shortage of breadstuffs in Germany had reached the outside world and presently came the decree of the government which brought the seizure by the government of all grains and the future distribution by the state.

With this step it became clear that Germany might face eventual famine unless she could break the blockade. To break it she resolved upon the submarine blockade of England, which was, in fact, a proposal to sink all British merchant ships, with their crews if necessary, in the hope of making Britain endure the same danger of grain famine which now threatened Germany. But this was in reality an idle threat, for there were lacking to Germany sufficient submarines to maintain a real blockade and neutral ships were still able to serve England.

But if Germany could compel the neutral nations to bring England to abandon her purpose to consider foodstuffs contraband, she might still attain her end. To do this she staked all on a single throw, and following the precedent of Napoleon, the dangerous precedent which in the end proved fatal to him, proclaimed a war zone about the British Islands and warned neutral powers that their ships would, after February 18, be exposed to the same peril as British ships in this war zone. Patently what Germany expected was not to sink neutral ships, but that neutral nations, headed by the United States, would at once demand that England lift the embargo on foodstuffs. This was disclosed when the British, having seized the *Wilhelmina*, bound for Germany with grain, America was informed Germany would rescind her declaration if America would protest the seizure.

In substance Germany, now conceding that her own life might be in danger, told the world that her necessities put her beyond international law and indicated to them the way that they should not to escape German menace. For the United States the way was to threaten the Allies with a prohibition of the export of foods and ammunition, which German-Americans had vainly asked Congress to prohibit, unless the food embargo were lifted. To this the United States replied with the sharpest note that had come from Washington since the Cleveland message on the Venezuelan

Boundary, and the other neutral nations, in less brusque language, asserted the same rights.

England, on her part, sent the *Wilhelmina's* cargo to the prize courts and indicated her determination to continue her embargo. It now remained for Germany to decide whether she would make good her words; neglect the American warning, and sink neutral ships, or admit defeat diplomatically. Her paper blockade had failed in its purpose wholly, and aroused the resentment of all neutrals, to whom German necessities bulked smaller than their own rights.

VII. Germany's Case in Law.

In the matter of the grain embargo Germany could plead warrant in international law. Her case rested upon that principle stated in the Declaration of London which makes foodstuffs conditional contraband. Article 33 of the Declaration provides that "Conditional contraband is liable to capture if it is shown to be destined for the use of the armed forces, or a government department of the enemy state, unless in this latter case the circumstances show that the goods cannot in fact be used for the purposes of the war in progress." Grain and foodstuffs are in this sense conditional contraband.

The decision of the German Government to take over the whole grain supply of the nation furnished the British Government with a technical justification for the seizure of the *Wilhelmina*, and for seizing future grain cargoes.

On the other hand, the case of the neutrals against German proposals was squarely bottomed upon international law. The first requisite for a blockade is that it shall be effective; that is, as was defined in the Declaration of Paris in 1856 and reaffirmed in the Declaration of London, "it must be maintained by a force sufficient, really, to prevent access to the enemy coast-line." To claim this for the few German submarines used to interrupt commerce in British waters was patently absurd. As it could not be effective, the German blockade was, in fact, a mere paper blockade, without standing. Again, a blockade must be continuously maintained, another task beyond the submarines.

In sum, then, the German declaration amounted to a threat to sink neutral ships in neutral waters; that is, on the high seas, if those waters were within the area described by Germany as a war zone. According to usage and international law, the right to search such ships, to seize ships or cargo, or both, under proper reserves belonged to the Germans, but they contended that the fact that British ships were using the American flag and merchant ships had been armed to destroy submarines made such search dangerous, as the nature of the submarine would make it difficult.

The situation of the neutrals, and of the United States in particular, was complicated by the fact that the British passenger ships were using the American flag; the *Lusitania* had used the Stars and Stripes at the height of this debate. In consequence the American Government addressed a note of protest to England, not demanding that the practice be abandoned, on any warrant of law, for none existed and the practice was recognised, but pointing out the peril it might bring to American ships. But

UNWISE PRACTICE.

Ornament Snatched from a Lady.

The unwise practice of ladies carrying jewellery suspended by slender fastenings to their clothing, especially when they parade the parts of the town where coolies are plentiful, has led to another prosecution at the Police Court.

From the story told this morning, a lady named Mrs. Rosario Fajardo, of St. George's House, was in the neighbourhood of the Central Market, in Queen's Road, wearing a gold brooch and watch combination, valued at \$75, on her blouse. The dangling ornament was too great a temptation for a Chinese who was passing to withstand, and he snatched it. The lady immediately cried out for assistance, and her chase was assisted by a watchman from a Japanese steamer and a Chinese constable. The thief was observed to throw something away, but the chase did not stop until he was captured.

The ornament was not found, but the man was arrested and received three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks as punishment.

GRATITUDE.

How Good Intention Was Appreciated.

Some amazing stories are told in the Hongkong Courts at times, but one told this morning will take a lot of beating.

A shop-keeper in Queen's Road Central took compassion on a beggar, and responded to an inspiration to assist his fellow to turn an honest cash, by providing him with whatever labour was within his means.

With true Socialist spirit, he engaged his impecunious "brother" to put up the shutters of his shop. Imagine his feelings when he found that the beggar whom he had assisted by the wayside had helped himself to two of the shutters and had cleared off with them!

The ending was a most unromantic one—the beggar was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment and four hours' stocks.

such a protest could only inflame German resentment when it appeared at the same moment as the brusque warning to Germany.

For America, for all neutral nations, the new German policy was fraught with the gravest perils. Holland, Scandinavia, Italy, all these states traded with Great Britain and all were forced now to consider the possibility of an "incident" which might bring them to the edge of war, an "incident" resulting merely from the exercise by them of those rights which had not been questioned in law since Napoleon, in a dilemma such as the Kaiser now found himself in, had issued his Berlin and Milan decrees, to which allusion has been made.

The moral effect of this German declaration unmistakably injured German prestige the world over. The very desperation of the policy adopted, was interpreted as disclosing internal weakness which served to counterbalance all the splendid victories of February. While Berlin celebrated Hindenburg's new triumphs in the Maurian Lake region, London, Paris, and Petrograd took new courage in Germany's apparent confession of weakness, and Washington looked with patent anxiety toward the new peril, which threatened to draw this country into the world-war despite its unaffected eagerness to remain neutral. To Americans it might seem that Germany had deliberately sought to embroil neutrals. To Germany's enemies it did seem that she had confessed weakness.

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8.00 a.m. Heungshan.

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VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	Sado Maru. Capt. Asakawa Awa Maru. Capt. Hori	T. 12,500 TUES., 4th May, at 4 p.m. T. 12,500 TUES., 18th May, at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Hitachi Maru. Capt. Tomimaga Tango Maru. Capt. K. Soyeda	T. 13,500 MON., 17th May, at 11 a.m. T. 13,500 TUES., 15th June, at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Ceylon Maru. Capt. Shinobe	T. 12,000 SATUR., 1st May.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Bombay Maru. Capt. Kurosuni	T. 5,000 MONDAY, 26th April.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama	Kawachi Maru. Capt. Nakamura	T. 12,500 FRIDAY, 23rd April.
SHANGHAI & Kobe	Kanagawa Maru. Capt. Higo	T. 12,500 SATURDAY, 1st May.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Tango Maru. Capt. Soyeda	T. 13,600 SATUR., 15th May, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Fushimi Maru. Capt. Qizawa	T. 21,000 WEDNES., 21st Apr. at 10 a.m.

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Yasaka Maru	25,000 tons	Thursday 22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	" 13th May
Kitano	16,000 "	" 30th May
Fushimi	25,000 "	" 3rd June
Hirano	16,000 "	" 17th June
Katori	20,000 "	" 1st July
Kamo	16,000 "	" 15th July

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Sado Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 4th May
Awa	12,500 "	" 18th May
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	Thursday 27th May
Aki	12,500 "	Tuesday 15th June
Tamba	12,500 "	" 29th June
Yokohama	12,500 "	Thursday 8th July

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers To Sail.

SHANGHAI.....	Luchow	20th Apr. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	Chinhua	20th Apr. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Yingchow	22nd Apr. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Chenan	25th Apr. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	Taming	27th Apr. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tea." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships, electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tea."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 38.

Agents.

Hongkong 19th April, 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjikembang	JAVA	in port	JAVA	21st April
Tjitaroem	JAPAN	18th April	JAVA	1st half May
Tjibodas	JAVA	23rd April	SHAI	1st half May
Tjimanock	JAVA	26th April	SHAI	1st half May
Tjikini	JAVA	1st half May	SHAI	1st half May
Tjilatjap	JAVA	2nd half May	SHAI	1st half May

x Wireless Telegraphy.
"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

[15]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	Tuesday, 27th April, at 10.30 a.m.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	11th May, at noon.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	8th June, at noon.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York.....£60. " " £95.10.
" " " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Selyo Maru 14,000 - 15 knots Wednesday, 12th May.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Empire	19th Apr. at 10 a.m.	19th Apr. at 10 a.m.
Eastern	18th April	13th May
Aidenham	28th April	21st May

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-Seath China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 23rd Apr. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 27th Apr. at 1 p.m.

FOR AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

Haiching ... | W. C. Passmore. | WED., 21st Apr. at daylight

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun..... | A. H. Stewart... | WED., 21st Apr. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

American Shipping—Captain

Dollar's Views.

An interesting paper was read before the Saturday Club at the Palace Hotel Shanghai, on April 3 by Captain Robert Dollar, founder of the Dollar Line of steamships, on "American Shipping in the Foreign Trade." Though much of what Captain Dollar told his audience he has said before, the facts he quoted as hampering the development of the American merchant marine were laid out with a lucidity that impressed all Americans in his audience with the necessity of something being done by Congress for the merchant shipping of the United States which has just come to realize, since the outbreak of the war, how dependent is its trade on the carriers of other flags than its own. After tracing the rise and decline of American shipping, from the year 1802 when American shipping was supreme on the ocean and more than 50 per cent. of the carrying trade to China was under the United States flag, Captain Dollar showed the causes of the decline which led to the present position of many American-owned steamers being operated under foreign flags. First came the Civil War, the commerce destroyers sunk many—many more changed their flag to avoid capture. Then came the change in building, iron instead of wood. The Americans stuck to the wooden ships, and the British went in for the iron and afterwards steel, so the Americans began to lose their pre-eminence. Then for some unexplained reason Congress commenced to enact drastic laws to restrict and restrain American citizens from operating ships. First no ship could hoist the American flag unless she was built in America and as it was a highly protected country, the cost of building rose to more than double the price that the same ship could be built for in Great Britain. The last ship that I got built in Scotland, continued Captain Dollar, cost \$250,000. The best offer I had from an American yard was \$325,000. Then our method of measuring ships was 30 per cent. greater than that of any other nation, so when our ships got to foreign ports they had to pay 30 per cent. more tonnage dues, pilotage, dry docking and all charges that were based on the tonnage of the ship. This is still in force so that any American steamer coming to Shanghai pays 30 per cent. more than any other steamer of the same size and build. Then we have to put more men in the engine-room and on deck, their wages and board amounting to \$8,220, a year. Thus an 8,000-ton American steamer costs \$17,235 more per annum to operate than a similar ship of any other nation. As it is a financial impossibility, under normal conditions, for any ship to be operated under the stringent American regulations, the prospect of again seeing American ships engaged in the foreign trade in the proportion that a country of the importance of the United States would warrant are still very remote, or to put it in plain English, the United States will either enact laws to permit her citizens to operate their ships on the same terms and conditions as the ships of all other nations, or their citizens will be compelled to put their ships under flags that will permit them to operate under the same terms as their competitors. All the American shipowners ask is to be permitted to buy their ships where they can get them the cheapest and to be permitted to operate them on the same terms and conditions as their competitors. They ask no advantage or preference, as if this much were granted, they feel confident they could give the nation a merchant marine worthy of the name.—Shipping and Engineering.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Finch Haddock, Kippers &c.,
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Choysang	Tues., 20th Apr. at d'light
TIENSIN via W'wai	Cheongshing	Tues., 20th Apr. at d'light
S'PORE, P'ang & C'outa	Lalsang	Wed., 21st Apr. at 3 p.m.
SEAL, Y'hama, Kobe, Moji	Kumsang	Thurs., 22nd Apr. at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 24th Apr. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Wed., 28th Apr. at 10 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 1st May at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.
‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage,

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
LONDON	Carnarvonshire	20th April
LONDON	Monmouthshire	5th June

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

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THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD
& ENGINEERING Co. OF
HONGKONG, Ltd.
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HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS,
FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-
STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of
Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34' 6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
efficient results.

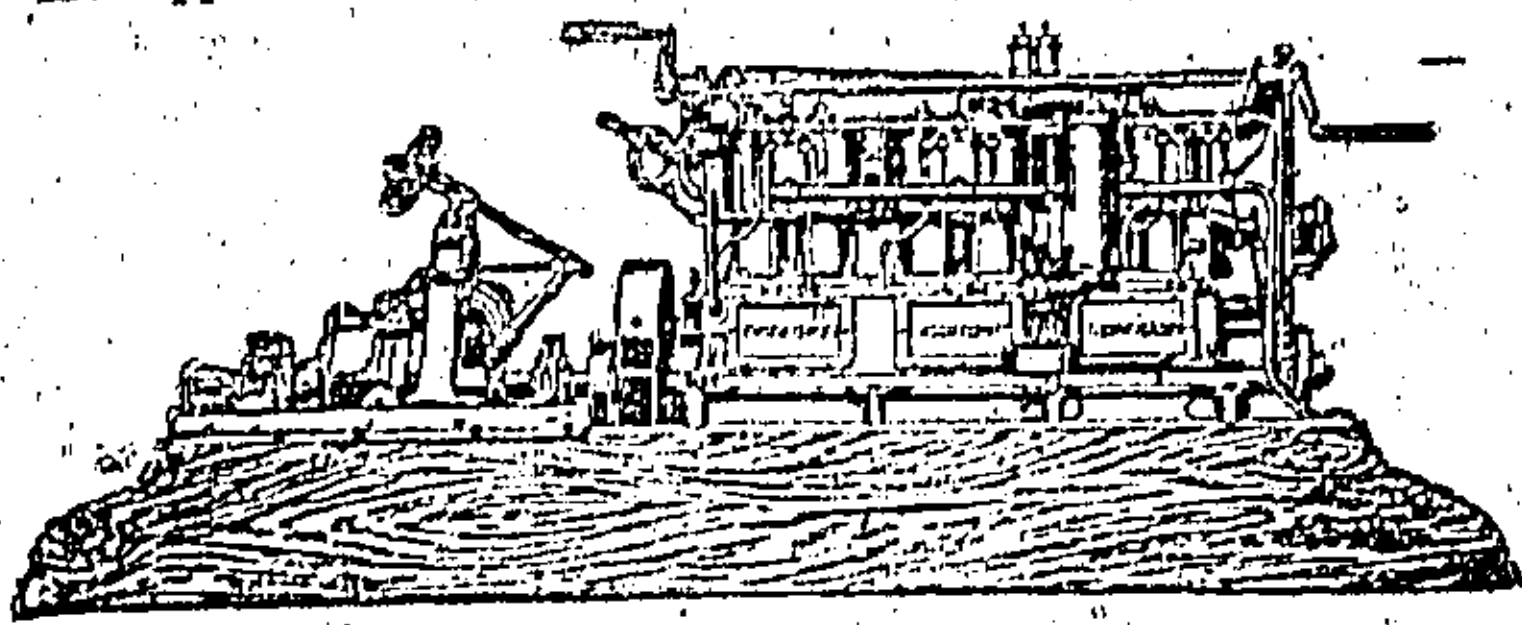
10-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
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50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,
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AGENTS for:—

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PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2
150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



0.6 type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN
BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR
VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address:—"TAIKOODOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 221.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Yasaka M.	N. Y. K.	22, Apr.
Londen via Usual Ports of Call	Malta	P. & O.	23, Apr.
L'don, via S'pore, P'ang, C'bo, &c.	Nore	P. & O.	28, Apr.
Marseilles, London & Liverpool	Kalomo	B. L. L.	10, May

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Via, B.C., T'ma via S'hai & Japan	Tacoma M.	O. S. K.	23, Apr.
New York via Suez Canal	Indradeo	S. T. Co.	25, Apr.
San F'isco via M'la & Japan &c.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	27, Apr.
New York via Panama Canal	B. Castle	D. & Co.	E. of Apr.
Vancouver via S'hai & Japan etc.	Monteagle	C. P. R.	1, May
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	4, May
Via, B.C., & S'tle via K'lung &c.	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	4, May
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	11, May
San F'isco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	11, May
New York via Suez	Inveric	B. L. L.	14, May
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	18, May

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila | Hitachi M. | N. Y. K. | 17, May

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Itola	D. S. Co.	20, Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Fushimi M.	N. Y. K.	20, Apr.
Tientsin via Weihaiwei	C'shing	J. M. Co.	20, Apr.
Haiphong	Sungkiang	B. & S.	20, Apr.
Shanghai	Sardinia	P. & O.	22, Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Fushimi M.	N. Y. K.	22, Apr.
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E.L'don &c.	Gujarat	B. L.	23, Apr.
Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	25, Apr.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham,	Nio M.	O. S. K.	26, Apr.
Penang & Colombo	Nagoya	P. & O.	10, May
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama			
Singapore, Mauritius & South			
African Ports			
Shanghai	Salamis	B. L. L.	15, June
Shanghai	Tjibana	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjitarom	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjikini	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tjilatjap	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjimanoeck	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Java	Tjilwang	J.O.J. L.	S. half O.

TO SAIL

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

The S.S. "INDRADEO"

about end of April.

For freight or information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. PERSIA arrived at San Francisco on the 29th ult.

The P. M. s.s. SIBERIA arrived at San Francisco on April 12.

The P. M. s.s. MONGOLIA sailed from Yokohama on Thursday, March 15, and will sail from Nagasaki to Hongkong direct, omitting call at Manila. She is carrying her own mails and is expected to arrive at Hongkong on about the 22nd inst.

The T.K.K. s.s. SHINYO MARU will next leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via usual ports, on Tuesday 11th May, at noon.

The T. K. K. s.s. OHIO MARU will next leave for San Francisco via usual ports on Tuesday, the 8th June at noon.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. s.s. EASTERN left Sydney for this port on 29th ult. and may be expected to arrive here on or about 18th April.

The A. O. Line s.s. TAIYUAN left Zambouanga for Hongkong via Manila on 18th April, and may be expected to arrive on or about the 21st instant.

The E. & A. s.s. ALDENHAM left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports and Manila) on the 9th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 28th instant.

The L.C.S.N. s.s. KUMSANG from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 18th April.

The S. L. s.s. CARNARVONSHIRE from Vladivostok for Hongkong via Shanghai is due at Hongkong on the 20th April and leaves for London the 22nd April.

The S. L. s.s. MONMOUTHSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 17th May and leaves for Japan & Vladivostok on the 19th May.

The S. L. s.s. MERIONETHSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 30th May and leaves for Japan on the 1st June.

The B. & A. s.s. ALDENHAM from Hull, Middlebro' & London left Singapore for this port on the 13th instant and may be expected to arrive here on or about 19th instant.

The s.s. SANTHIA from Calcutta left Singapore on the 13th inst. afternoon and may be expected here on or about the 20th inst. daylight.

The B. & A. s.s. BENRINNES from Middlebro' & London left Singapore for this port on the 14th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 20th instant.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Keemun, Br. s.s., 5,871, T. H. Collister, 10th inst.—Singapore, 5th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Kwellin, Br. s.s., 1,073, Mills, 10th inst.—Swatow, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Fausang, Br. s.s., 1,410, H. S. Malkin, 11th inst.—Saigon, 7th inst., Rice—J. M. & Co.

Kwangsang, Br. s.s., 1,428, W. F. Richard, 13th inst.—Saigon, 9th inst. Rice—J. M. & Co.

Frometheus, Norw. s.s., 1,024, N. Jensen, 14th inst.—Bangkok, 6th instant Rice—Order.

Yodo Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,350, F. Hadrimoto, 14th inst.—Bangkok, 5th instant Rice—Chinese.

Empire, Br. s.s., 2,843, E. Pelcher, 15th inst.—Moji, Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Tacoma Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,830, Hamada, 14th inst.—Manila, 12th instant, Gen.—O.S.K.

Itola, Br. s.s., 3,402, B. S. B. Butler, 15th inst.—Moji, 9th inst., Gen.—D. S. & Co.

Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s., 749, K. Murokami, 15th inst.—Swatow, 14th instant, Gen.—O.S.K.

Kashing, Br. s.s., 1,143, G. Evers, 15th inst.—Hongay, 12th inst., Gen.—B. & S.

Sungkiang, Br. s.s., 987, J. Robinson, 16th inst.—Hoibow, Gen.—B. & S.

Laisang, Br. s.s., 2,225, Moorey, 16th inst.—Singapore, 10th inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Chinhua, Br. s.s., 1,350, Fialayson, 16th inst.—Manila, 13th inst., Gen.—B. & S.

Foohsing, Br. s.s., 1,403, Hay, 15th inst.—Bangkok, Rice—J. M. & Co.

Daigi Maru, Jap. s.s., 983, S. Sekushige, 17th inst.—Haiphong, 15th inst., Gen.—O.S.K.

Hongkong, Fr. s.s., 730, A. Marguerite, 17th inst.—Haiphong, 14th inst. Gen.—A. R. Marty.

Luchow, Br. s.s., 1,221, D. R. Davies, 16th inst.—Shanghai, 13th inst., Gen.—B. & S.

Wenchow, Br. s.s., 560, P. R. Purslow, 16th inst.—Pakhoi, 15th inst., Gen.—B. & S.

Selun, Norw. s.s., 865, D. Hovbrander, 17th inst.—Bangkok, 10th inst., Rice.—T. & Co.

TO SAIL

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY CO.'S
STEAMSHIP LINE.THE INTERMEDIATE STEAMSHIP
MONTEAGLE
WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVER

Accepting Cargo and Passengers for Canada, the United States, West Indies, London, etc.

1st May and 3rd July.

Subsequent dates of sailing will be announced later.

Passage Rates:—

VANCOUVER £31; LONDON £43 & £45.

Rates to other points furnished upon application.

For Freight or Passage apply—

D. W. CRADDOCK,

Hongkong, 18th January, 1915.

ELLERMAN LINE.

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO
MARSEILLES, LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

For Steamer Sails

MARSEILLES & LONDON...Kalomo 10th May.
" " ...City of Newcastle 20th May.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915

General Agents.

CONSIGNEES

TO SAIL

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL
LINE.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM NEW YORK.
THE Steamship

"INVERIC"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. from whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 21st April, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 28th April or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st April, at 9.30 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

THE BANK LINE, Ltd.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1915.

THE INDRA LINE Ltd.

For Boston & New York,
via Suez.

For Freight, Passage and
Further Particulars, apply to:—

**JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.,**

Agents.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 9.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkiss

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER RAIL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE SPRING WEARS
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	66' top bottom	10'	5' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	374	74'	10' 6"	5' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	354	66' 3"	14'	5' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	150	66'	14'	5' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	210	66'	14'	5' 6"
TAI-KOK-TSUI				
Cosmopolitan Dock	466	85'	20'	5' 6"
HERDEEN				
Howe Dock	490	64'	21'	5' 6"
Lamont Dock	310	64'	21'	5' 6"

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON.

Telephone No. 1 K.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DYER B.Sc. M.I.N. Kowloon Dock Hongkong

TOWN OFFICE:
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1915.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Ten Years for Robbery With Violence.

This morning, in the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Hazland sitting in Criminal Sessions with a jury, had before him the case in which Li Chung was charged with being concerned, with others not in custody, in the robbery with violence of a \$10 banknote, a gold watch, chain and jade stone, one Kruger gold coin, one gold medal, one gold locket, two pairs of spectacles, one hat, one pocket book, one arms licence, etc., from one John Chua Wong.

The prisoner, in answer to the charge, said: "I did rob; anyway it is no use saying I did not, when I am charged with doing it."

The Crown Solicitor, Mr. P. M. Hodgson, prosecuting, informed his Lordship that this was rather a bad case. Between 8 and 9 o'clock on the evening of March 10, the prisoner, "apparently with others," attacked the complainant, who is an assistant in Messrs. Watson's Aerated Water Factory, on the road to Kowloon City, when he was in a ricksha. They threw pepper in the eyes of the ricksha coolie and knocked him down. They then attacked the complainant, who had at times carried money in a bag. They were armed with pepper and had apparently gone there with the intention of stealing the money and anything else they could get hold of. They attacked the complainant severely and stole everything they could get hold of.

His Lordship, remarking that it was a very bad case, sentenced the prisoner to ten years' hard labour with twelve strokes of the "cat."

Intent to Rob.

Lau Lu, Ho Wu, Au Fuk and Ho Yan were charged with committing an assault with intent to rob.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. Phillip Plaze (foreman), C. E. Des Remedios, Joseph Gardner, Abdul Curram, A. A. Gutierrez, R. S. Judah, and Isaac Turner.

The Attorney General (the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp), prosecuting, said that the four prisoners were charged with assaulting with intent to rob a woman named Chung Ho on March 10. The woman would tell them that some time on the evening of March 28 a knock came at her door, 164, Wellington Street, third floor, and the first prisoner, whom she recognised and afterwards identified at the gaol, came in, as well as another man, the remainder, according to her story, remaining outside. The first prisoner came in and said that he had a letter, but directly the woman asked him what he wanted he seized her, pushed her down, and gagged her with a towel. The alarm was raised and the men became frightened and ran away. Nothing was taken, but he was of the opinion that the jury would have no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the object of the assault must have been robbery.

He thought that from the action of the men they could have no doubt that was what they intended to do. The first prisoner was caught while running downstairs, by a district watchman and a constable, and, when charged at the station, he said: "I have nothing to say. I have done this with . . ." and then he gave the names of three persons. The other three defendants were arrested the same evening at a place in Hung Wan Street.

Before the trial adjournment, the first defendant asked leave to call two witnesses to give evidence as to his whereabouts at the time of the alleged crime.

The first witness, a cook was asked when the first defendant

POLICEMEN CHARGED.

Strange Story at the Police Court.

Three Chinese, two being constables, were this afternoon prosecuted by Mr. Preston of Messrs. Johnson Stokes and master, for assaulting his client at 185 Hollywood Road, second floor, on March 30.

Mr. C. F. Magor, of Messrs. D'Almada and Mason, appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. Preston said that Lau Kwong, his client, was sitting in his room talking to a friend named Poon Wah-shu, about noon on March 30, when the first defendant, accompanied by a man not in custody, went upstairs and came over to Poon and threatened to arrest him for certain money which was said to be owing. His client asked for the warrant and the first defendant said there were two policemen outside and they would see about arresting him. His client went downstairs for the purpose of seeing the warrant, and when he got outside, defendants, two and three (policemen) were there in plain clothes. They said they were policemen and first defendant called out "strike," or the equivalent in Chinese, and the four men fell upon him and bruised and beat him considerably. The people in the neighbourhood blew police whistles in the street. As soon as the police whistles were blown the four of them ran off and one of them had not been caught.

Complainant said the "missing man" said: "Do you not know, I am the first clerk to Mr. Smith (Mr. Crowther Smith) and I will arrest you" (laughter).

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

His Worship, without calling on Mr. Mason, discharged the defendants.

was in his shop and replied that it was on the day of the occurrence, some time after 6 p.m. He stayed a short time and then went to a theatre with the witness while the prisoner went out to buy some cigarettes, and witness did not see him return. After waiting for an hour witness went out to search for prisoner but, being unable to find him, he returned to the play. The next day he heard of the prisoner's arrest.

The manager of a Californian goods shop, who was also called by the first defendant, could give no evidence to help him, as he was away from the Colony on the date of the occurrence, and he was unable to remember when he saw him last.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty against each of the prisoners.

His Lordship remarked it was a very bad case indeed.

The Hon. Attorney General agreed and said in the case of the first prisoner it was especially bad, because he was guilty of the violence.

A sentence of seven years' hard labour and twelve strokes of the "cat" each, called forth the following from the first defendant:—"I had rather you sentenced me to be hanged; I want to die."

Another Robbery Charge.

Chan Shing was charged with being concerned in an armed robbery, with others not in custody, before jury. He was also charged with assaulting the police to avoid arrest.

Mr. P. M. Hodgson, Crown Solicitor, prosecuting, said the case against the prisoner was that he was concerned with five others in a robbery which took place at No. 5, Shanghai Street. Among the articles alleged to have been stolen was a revolver belonging to one of the inmates of the house, and when a Chinese constable endeavoured to arrest the prisoner he threatened him with the stolen weapon.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

FIGHTING IN THE CARPATHIANS.

SEVENTY THOUSAND AUSTRIANS CAPTURED.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

April 19, 2.10 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the official communique announces:—After eighteen days' persistent attacks, we captured, by April 5, the principal camp of the Carpathians on the front Raghetoff-Volossato, a length of seventy miles. Fighting since that date has been in the nature of isolated actions, with the object of consolidating our gains. We captured, between March 19 and April 12, seventy thousand prisoners, including nine hundred officers, thirty guns and two hundred machine guns.

French Bayonet Charge.

April 19, 2.30 a.m.

The Paris evening communique states:—The day has been comparatively quiet, the operations consisting principally of artillery duels and local infantry actions.

Our artillery arrested a German attack in St. Mar Wood, in the valley of the Aisne. We charged with the bayonet, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

Weak German Attacks.

Several weak German attacks in the forest of Parroy, in Lorraine, were easily repulsed.

The Germans in Alsace thrice unsuccessfully attacked our trenches at Little Reichackerkopf.

THE MINNESOTA.

Transfer of the Passengers.

Regarding the recent accident to the s.s. Minnesota, the N.Y.K. agents for the Great Northern Steamship Co., are now in receipt of a cable advice to the effect that about half the number of the Minnesota's cabin passengers were transferred to the s.s. Manoharis, the balance to the Tenyo Maru and the steamer passengers to the s.s. Tamba Maru.

GERMAN LIES.

What the

Chinese Public is Fed On.

The following Ostentatious Lloyd telegrams, appearing in the *Army Gazette* and *Shipping Reports* of April 12, show the kind of news served up especially for Chinese consumption:—

Berlin News: "German Overseas Service."

German Crown Princess gave birth to a daughter.

German papers feel sorry for the death of Commander Weidiger of "U 29."

Austro-Germans now hold 52,410 square kilometres of Russian territory with 55 million inhabitants.

One third of the 5,510 guns of the Russians are now in German hands.

Russian exports January/February 6 millions against 192 last year.

The *London Morning Post* is expressing sorrow that the success of German submarines is depriving the British fleet of her freedom of action.

Berlin News: "German Headquarters" 9th April.

West.—Belgians were again ejected from completely destroyed Driegraachten; 2 officers, 100 men and 2 guns captured.

North of Beaurevoir and in the wood north-west of Lescenil, Germans took several trenches.

French violent charges at Messines and Moselle rivers unsuccessful. French had heaviest losses.

East.—There is some not yet terminated fighting east of Kalvarys.

DAY BY DAY

Not Invited.

A general dealer who was staying in Wing Lok Street has had a call from an uninvited guest, who took away with him \$195 in notes.

Taking Risks.

A trader who was sojourning in a boarding house in Connaught Road Central thought it safe to leave his money on the table in his room while he packed his boxes. Now he finds that it was a great mistake, as someone crept in and got away with \$620.

Land Sale.

This afternoon, at the Public Works Department, Crown Land Lot No. 2119, in Star Street, was sold for the sum of \$2,660. The area of the lot is about 1,869 square feet. It had an upset price of \$1,869 with a Crown rent of \$26.

Hardly Worth It.

The Chinese who stole seven pounds of brass from the Taikook Docks is now thinking whether it was worth while—he is doing six weeks in prison for his effort and will have the pleasure of being exposed in the stocks for four hours.

Arson Alleged.

At about one o'clock on the morning of the 18th, a Chinese Sergeant noticed a fire in 66, Koshing Street. He went inside and found two women and three men coming down the stairs, and also saw a broom, which had been steeped in kerosene, on fire, and a pot containing some kerosene. He put out the fire, but in the meantime the men and the women had escaped. There was no damage done, and it is alleged that it was a case of arson.

Robbers Active.

It is reported that a gang of robbers has been busy on the Chin Wan district. At Ta Yik village they stole \$38 in money and clothing from one house and then went to another, but there found the owner was not anxious to obey their command to keep quiet. The man gave the alarm and the robbers made up their minds to clear, but before going they beat the man with bamboo, inflicting general injuries. They all escaped in the dark.

THE CIGARETTE FUND.

How Hongkong's Gifts are Appreciated at the Front.

Mr. Geo. J. B. Sayer, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Cigarette and Tobacco Fund, forwards us the following:—

Amount acknowledged to April 3rd, 1915... \$4,244.07

List No. 1 Continued.

Captain Lossius, monthly contribution... \$5.00

Mr. C. J. Pirie... 5.00

Police Club... 3.20

St. Joseph's College Catholic Junior boys... 8.43

List No. 2 Continued.

Profit on Concert (per Mr. Hall)... 12.49

List No. 19 Continued.

Donkey... 1.20

List No. 49.

Mr. N. F. B... \$5.00

" E. A. ... 5.00

" J. B. ... 5.00

" A. E. D. P. ... 5.00

" J. B. ... 4.00

" Jackie ... 1.00

Collected at the Athletic Meeting, Lushan and Recreation Club Sports... 22.00

Amount expended, including Loss on Exchange &c... 3,798.67

Balance in hand April 17th, 1915... \$527.72

It will be seen that the balance in hand is not sufficient to cover a further consignment. As several numbered lists are still out, the undersigned will thank those who hold them to please return, so that they can be written off, and further subscriptions will be thankfully received to enable the Committee to keep the supplies going to the front during the war.

The contributors to the Fund will be pleased to know that several acknowledgments have been received from the front and trenches. Extracts are as follows:—

France, On Field Service, 12th March, 1915.

From Lt. Col.

Commanding, K.S.L.

Very many thanks for the case of cigarettes presented by the people of Hongkong, for the men of my Regiment, which are greatly appreciated by them. A number of the men serving now for the period of this war served in Hongkong with the 1st Battalion of that Regiment and assisted in the plague operations of 1894 and received the silver medal so generously bestowed on them by the Hongkong community.

Again thanking the Hongkong community for their great kindness in sending these comforts to the men who are now fighting gallantly under very trying circumstances for the honour of the Empire.

D. E. F., 12th March, 1915.

From Officer Commanding 1st Bn. Rifle Brigade.

I have to acknowledge, with very many thanks, tobacco and cigarettes which were presented by the friends at Hongkong. They are luxuries which are much appreciated by the men, who are grateful to the kind friends in all parts of the world who look after their comfort in this way.

Belgium, 6th Mar. 1915.

From Lt. Col. Commanding 2nd Bn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

Received with many thanks the tobacco, which has been issued to men of the Battalion, who appreciate the kindness of the Hongkong community.

Active Service, 21st March, 1915.

From Lt. Col. Commanding 2nd Bn. Rifle Brigade.

I desire to acknowledge with many thanks on behalf of the rank and file of my Battalion the receipt of two cases of tobacco. The gift is much appreciated.

10th March, 1915.

From Major Comd. 1st D.O.L.I.

I beg to thank you on behalf of the men for the gift, which was very acceptable and has given much pleasure. The men greatly appreciate such a welcome gift.

14th March, 1915.

From Capt. and Adj. King's Shropshire Regiment.

Many thanks for cases sent; they have been distributed this day and the men greatly appreciate the gift from their kind friends at Hongkong.

Active Service, March 10th, 1915.

From Commanding Officer 3rd Bn. Rifle Brigade.

I am writing to thank the good friends for the tobacco sent to the Battalion. Your kindness is much appreciated by the men.

15th March, 1915.

From Major Comd. 1st D.O.L.I.

I beg to thank you for tobacco received for the men. This was very acceptable and has given much pleasure; the men greatly appreciate such a welcome gift.

March 13th, 1915.

Acknowledge with grateful thanks the receipt of plug tobacco so kindly sent for the men of the Battalion. The gift is much appreciated.

Active Service, March 12th, 1915.

From Major 2nd Avg. & Suth. Highlanders.

Will you please thank the members who so kindly subscribed to the Fund for their gift to the men? The cigarettes are much appreciated.

Active Service, March 12th, 1915.

From Sgt. E. Gallagher, "7" Platoon, "B" Coy, 3rd Bn. Rifle Brigade, VI Division B.F.E.

Dear Sir,—It is with the greatest of pleasure that I send these few lines of thanks to you and your friends in Hongkong for their great kindness and generosity in sending us such a nice supply of cigarettes, which we received yesterday and they came in extraordinarily handy, as I think that almost all our men had completely exhausted their own stock and were wondering what they were going to do for a smoke when your supply arrived. As long as we get hold of a smoke we are as cheerful as can be and are always ready to do our best on behalf of the Old Country and keep the flag of freedom flying. I may say we are all expecting to have some work to do shortly, or as soon as the weather improves, and the sooner we make a start the better we shall like it as it will be a change from trench work, and nothing will please us more than to give the enemy what they deserve and which we mean to give them. As regards food, the men get splendidly looked after and have no cause to grumble whatever over their rations, and we get supplied with tobacco and cigarettes weekly but it is not sufficient and if our friends in the Old Country and the Colonies did not look after our welfare in the manner they are, I do not know how we should manage at times. Once again thanking you on behalf of my platoon for your splendid gift.

I am, Sir, Yours sincerely,

Sd. E. GALLAGHER, Sgt. Active Service, March 12th, 1915.

From Col. Comd. 4th Bn. The Rifle Brigade, H.Q. Bn.

March 6th, 1915.

I desire to acknowledge with many thanks on behalf of the rank and file of my Battalion the receipt of two cases of tobacco. The gift is much appreciated.

10th March, 1915.

From Major Comd. 1st D.O.L.I.

I beg to thank you on behalf of the men for the gift, which was very acceptable and has given much pleasure. The men greatly appreciate such a welcome gift.

14th March, 1915.

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I am writing to thank the good friends for the tobacco sent to the Battalion. Your kindness is much appreciated by the men.

15th March, 1915.

From Major Comd. 1st D.O.L.I.

I beg to thank you for tobacco received for the men. This was very acceptable and has given much pleasure; the men greatly appreciate such a welcome gift.

March 13th, 1915.

From Samuel Lowe, No 587 C. Coy. 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, B.E.F.

Dear Sir,

Just a few lines to you to let you know that we received your parcel which you sent us, and we thank you all very much for them. We were in the trenches when we received your cigarettes and tobacco and were very pleased

with them. I hope it will soon be all over; it is a awful weather out here, raining all day long, and sometimes it snows and also cold by night. My section ask me to write you to let you know that we received your parcel, and they all thank you very much. So I bid you all good-bye.

From the Troop at the Front.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D. state:—

Joined.—Pia. D. Jackson joined the Corps on 19th April, and is Corps No. 1802 and posted to Scouts Company.

Leave.—The undermentioned are granted leave of absence follows:—Fie. F. W. Gibbins from 17. 4. 15 to 17. 5. 15. P. E. Newhouse from 1. 5. 15 to 1. 6. 15.

Parades.—Parades for Tuesday, 20th instant: Right and Centre Section M. G. Co. and Civil Service Co. under Officers on duty. 5 p.m., Civil Service Co.—Tab "O" M. G. Course on Kenner Road Range. 5.30 p.m., Nos. 2 & 3 Sections Artillery Battalion and Left Section M. G. Co., pdr. drill with mules at Headquarters. 5.30 p.m., Scouts Co.—Company Drill and Skirmish at Happy Valley (or Polo ground) Fall-in on road between Le Courts and City Hall at 5.15 p.m. and proceed by special tram.

10 pdr. Gun Practice on 24. 15.—The following members the Signalling Section will parade at Volunteer Headquarters on Saturday 24th April, at 10.45 a.m. under Corp. Shas. Waterbottle and haversacks to be carried.

Sandwiches will be supplied. Headquarters: Ptes. A. A. Abbe, C. H. Chayos, A. A. de Luz, P. Reis, R. L. Rocha, U. Santos, A. Garcia, P. J. Jennings, A. C. Jacobs, W. R. Wilkins, C. Cotton, J. V. Gomes and F. A. Reis. The following members will parade at Volunteer Headquarters on Saturday 24th April at 12.45 p.m. under Serg. Blair. Waterbottles and haversacks to be carried. Sandwiches will be supplied at Headquarters.

LeOpt. Laurence, Ptes. Hadden, Rodrigues, Hurle, A. Young, N. W. Ramsey and A. M. Costa.

Details.—Units on duty No. 2 Section Artillery Battalion Right and Centre Section M. G. Co. and Civil Service Co. Officers on duty, Capt. W. M. Scott and Lieut. A. E. Wright. Orderly Sergeant, Corp. W. Brown. To furnish Guard: 7 p.m. to-day to 7 a.m. to-morrow Civil Service Co.; 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. to-morrow, Centre Sec. M. G. Co.; 7 p.m. to-morrow to 7 a.m. 21st inst., Right Sec. M. G. Co.; 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. 21st inst. Civil Service Co.; 7 p.m. 21st to 7 a.m. 22nd inst., No. 2 Sec. Art. Batty.

In Memoriam.

A substantial granite cross has been erected over the grave of the late Mr. Charles Wilcoxon, who was for many years connected with the Seamen's Mission. The Manager of the Seamen's Institute desires to thank those friends who so kindly subscribed towards the expenses.

H.M.S. Malaya in the Dardanelles.

Apparently the Malay—the gift ship of the Malay States—has done good work in the Dardanelles says the *London and China Express*. The *Malaya* is of the celebrated Queen Elizabeth type and carries eight of the 15 in. guns referred to elsewhere. It will be gratifying to the donors of the *Malaya* to know that the first enterprise of note that she was engaged in was the greatest naval enterprise of the great war—the reduction of the forts of the Dardanelles.

with them. I hope it will soon be all over; it is a awful weather out here, raining all day long, and sometimes it snows and also cold by night. My section ask me to write you to let you know that we received your parcel, and they all thank you very much. So I bid you all good-bye.

From the Troop at the Front.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 5)

French Reports.

(Havas Telegram.)

April 15.

Yesterday fighting prevailed on the Berry-au-Bac and Bois d'Ailly fronts, turning to our advantage. In the west of Montmaris wood we took prisoners, rifles and ammunition.

To day, at La Boisselle, heavy artillery wrecked the enemy's trenches. In Bois d'Ailly we occupied the principal trench, thus gaining 400 metres long on 100 metres depth. In Alsace, we progressed 1,500 metres, in the direction of Metz.

London.—A Zeppelin started from Heligoland and flew 20 miles off the east coast of England, dropping bombs, causing no damage.

Buenos Ayres.—The German auxiliary cruiser Navarra was sunk on February 11, off the Chilean coast, after a short encounter with the auxiliary cruiser Orona. The crew were taken to the Falkland Islands.

April 16.

Yesterday we carried brilliantly all the south-east spur of Notre Dame de Lorette, at the point of the bayonet, taking 180 prisoners and repulsing all attacks and counter-attacks on the Albert and Bois de Perre fronts.

Aircraft bombed Metz, Charleville and Fribourg station, and military buildings in Ostend. To-day we shot down an aviator north of Ypres.

French cruiser destroyed a railway bridge connecting the interior system of Syria and St. John of Acre.

Petrograd.—We repulsed the enemy, who made attempts to create a diversion towards Ossowiez.

London.—Two Zeppelins flew over the English coast during the night, going within nearly 40 miles of London. The bombs caused no damage.

Austrian Soldiers Enter Italy.

April 15, 12.10 p.m.

Reuter's Paris correspondent says a telegram from Rome states that fifteen Austrian soldiers entered Italian territory on Thursday night through a pass at Loro, penetrated two miles and returned to Trentino.

The Italian Customs officials pursued them, but were unable to overtake them. Shots were exchanged.

Austrian Peace Denial.

April 15, 12.10 p.m.

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent states that the official organ *Freidenker* declares that the reports of the Austrian intention to conclude a separate peace with Russia are devoid of foundation.

British Casualties.

April 15, 5.40 p.m.

The latest casualty list includes the following names:—

Killed.—G. Holman, Shropshire Light Infantry.

Wounded.—B. Batty, P. J. Blair, O. Bridge, A. D. Hopkinson, L. J. Lloyd, H. R. Martin, O. Anderson.

Unofficially killed.—B. B. Combe, Irish Horse.

To-day's list totals 314.

April 16, 6.15 p.m.

To-night's list of casualties numbers 700, of whom 387 were killed.

Killed.—H. Atlay.

Died of wounds.—R. I. Mackenzie.

Wounded.—J. D. McL. Black, E. L. Brown, G. A. Chapman, A. P. Owen, M. S. Richardson.

Russian Consul Murdered.

April 16, 2 p.m.

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says that the *Vossische Zeitung* reports that the Russian Consul at Kermanshal has been murdered by Persians.

Col. Roosevelt Denounces Peace Talk.

April 16, 7.20 p.m.

Reuter's New York correspondent states that Col. Roosevelt, replying to a correspondent, vigorously attacks the peace movement in America. He says it is base and evil to clamour for peace when silence is being kept on the hideous wrongs done humanity in Belgium, which had been trampled in bloody mire. He says, "Let the people advocating from the platform principles of peace hold a meeting and specifically denounce the invasion of Belgium, and demand that the United States do what it can to stop those wrongs."

Col. Roosevelt characterizes the failure of the United States to take her stand on behalf of Belgium as a "peculiarly ignoble abandonment of national duty."

Turkish Exchequer Notes.

April 16, 2 p.m.

A message from Constantinople states that the Government has decided to issue six million pounds small exchequer notes, with forced currency, redeemable six months after peace has been declared.

British Successes.

April 16, 5.40 p.m.

"Eye-Witness" with the British Headquarters, in a report, says:—

There has been the usual shelling to report, but no engagement of special importance. The British marksmanship lately has had many successes, and it is claimed to have disposed of 18 snipers in three days. We exploded a mine at Le Touquet on the 9th inst., under a wall forming part of the front of the enemy line. Despite the difficulty of excavation in a waterlogged area, the operation proved a complete success; an enormous crater replaced the loop-holed wall. The German losses must have been considerable, as the wall and neighbouring trenches were fully manned. The following day the enemy fired a mine under our trenches without causing any damage.

German Rations Reduced.

According to a German deserter, the enemy's bread rations have been further reduced, and now one loaf daily has to be divided among four men. He says that although not fully recovered from his wound, he was sent back to the front. Many men had been deterred from deserting because they were peasant proprietors, and would lose everything by so doing.

In Terror of Officers.

Letters found upon German soldiers are increasingly pessimistic, although efforts have been made to prevent civilians referring to the food question when writing to the front. The general state of mind in the enemy's ranks is hard to realise. The discipline is principally due to fear, the men being in terror of their officers, who behave with a truculence befitting slave-drivers. The use of the "cat-o-nine-tails" is well established. A soldier captured at Neuve Chapelle says they are in such fear of their officers that there is a general atmosphere of distrust among the men, who do not care to speak to one another of their grievances, in case their complaints reach the ears of their seniors. The slightest fault is punished with extreme severity, the offenders often being tied to a tree for hours.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

Severe Defeat Needed.

These methods, however, seem to suit the German temperament, through having a degrading effect upon the men, who are gradually being trained. Most of the acts of savagery are perpetrated by men belonging to the active army of older men exposed to these methods of training. There is a marked difference with more recent recruits. The system of bullying and the exercise of brute force has tended to fill all ranks with an overmastering sense of the power and invincibility of the army, and imbued the soldiers with a sense of their collective superiority over the rest of the world. While this confidence is diminishing it can only be dissipated by a defeat which on neither be concealed nor explained away.

"All-Fool's Day" Joke.

In conclusion, the "Eye-Witness" mentions a humorous incident that occurred on 1st April. An aviator dropped a football on the Lille Aerodrome. As it slowly fell, the Germans were seen scurrying for shelter. The ball rebounding to a tremendous height, probably led them to suspect a new devilish trick, and not till the ball finally came to rest did the Germans emerge from their shelters, to read thereon "April fool. Gott Strafe England."

India Quiet; Africa Confident.

April 16, 6.15 p.m.

Sir L. S. Jameson, President of the British South Africa Company, returning homeward from a trip to India, interviewed by Reuter's representative at Port Said, said that except for insignificant and isolated local raids the whole of India was perfectly quiet, and apparently not affected by the war at all. The German propaganda had miserably failed, and the best spirit prevails everywhere.

Referring to South Africa, Sir L. S. Jameson remarked that he had been much impressed by the remarkable way General Louis Botha and Major-General Smuts had got the situation in hand, and he was convinced they had now turned the corner. South Africa would have no doubt as to the issue, thanks to the strong policy of Botha and Smuts, who had proved their loyalty and kept their word.

French Cruisers Active.

April 16, 6.15 p.m.

An official Paris communique states that French cruisers have destroyed the bridge connecting Saint John deure with the railway to the interior of Syria.

British Attack on Turkish Position.

April 16, 10.45 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that the British offensive was continued on the 14th instant in the direction of Zbeir (Asia Minor), four miles southward of Shaiba fort. Our troops drove the Turks from their advanced posts and we then, attacked the Turkish main line at Birjisyenwood.

The enemy numbered at least 15,000, including six regular battalions with six guns in well-concealed trenches.

After the most determined resistance, the enemy were driven out of the trenches at the point of the bayonet by a charge along the whole line. Thanks to the pluck and determination of the British and Indian troops, the enemy's position was captured in the afternoon.

The British casualties numbered seven hundred.

The Turkish were so severely handled that they retired nineteen miles north-west of Zbeir.

Russian Daring.

April 16, 10.50 p.m.

A Petrograd communique reports that in the Carpathians the Russian troops, noiselessly approaching the enemy's entanglements between the villages of Teleporna and Zuelia, broke through after a brief bayonet encounter, and captured two heights, taking numerous prisoners.

The enemy counter-attacked, and the fighting continues.

The enemy delivered persistent but fruitless attacks in the regions of Rostock and Stry.

Turkish Vessels Sunk.

Russian destroyers in the Black Sea sank four Turkish steamers and several sailing vessels off the Anatolian coast (in Asia Minor) and attacked the Turkish batteries at Soudgoudak.

Unionists Stand by Government.

April 16, 11.45 p.m.

At a Unionist meeting in Birmingham, a proposal by Mr. Austen Chamberlain was carried approving of the action of the Unionist leaders in supporting the Government during the present period of national peril, and trusting that the war would be vigorously prosecuted, whatever the cost, until the complete victory of Great Britain and her Allies has laid a secure foundation for the peace of Europe.

The resolution further expressed the opinion that unless we carried the struggle to a successful conclusion Great Britain would cease to count as a great nation.

Fine Work by French Airmen.

April 17, 1.25 a.m.

The Paris evening communique says:—Our aviators have been most active. They dropped forty bombs on the electric station at Maisieres, which supplies the fortress town of Metz with power and lighting.

Dense smoke was seen rising from the central building. Reuter's correspondent adds that the airman returned scatheless, though they were violently cannonaded by the forts at Metz. On the way back they met and chased three aviators, whom they forced to descend.

Ten bombs were dropped on a powder magazine at Bothwell with the result that a great red flame shot up, surrounded by dense smoke.

Ten bombs, also, were dropped on the railway works at Leopoldshöhe, in Baden, which is engaged in manufacturing shells. Three German counter-attacks at Notre Dame de Lorette and one at Les Eparges have been repulsed.

In an artillery duel in Montmarie wood we silenced three batteries and exploded the enemy's ammunition.

What Berlin Tells the Turks.

April 17, 4.55 a.m.

A Turkish communique announces that a Berlin official report has been received stating that naval airships successfully bombarded several defended towns on the south-east coast of England on the nights of the 15th and 16th. The airships were subjected to a heavy fire, but they returned undamaged.

Famous Aviator's Achievement.

April 17, 12.50 p.m.

The latest exploit of the famous aviator Garros occurred at Dunkirk yesterday morning.

Learning that a German aeroplane had been sighted, Garros gave chase. After much jockeying for position, he swooped down from above, behind, at a height of 4,500 feet, and reserved his fire till within 20 yards. Both bullets were of the utmost effect, killing the aviator and observer.

Garros was alone.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY,
the 20th April, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, (WITHOUT RESERVE)
A Quantity of Swatow-Drawn-Work, etc.,

comprising:—
Table Covers, D'Oylies, Tray and Tea Cloths, Bedspreads, Pillows and Cushion Covers, etc., also
Silk & Grass Cloth Dress, & Blouse Lengths

and
A Small Quantity of Foochow Hand Made Lace.

On view from Monday, the 19th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY,
the 20th April, 1915, commencing at 12 o'clock noon at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, (WITHOUT RESERVE)
A Quantity of Japanese Curios, etc.,

comprising:—
Tea Sets, Water Colours and Photos, Metal Photo Frames, Leather Hand Bags, Fine Cloisonne Vases and Brass Ware, etc., etc.

On view from Monday, the 19th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE CHINA-BORNEO Co., Ltd.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Twelfth Yearly Meeting of Shareholders of the above company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building at Noon, on Friday, the 30th April, 1915 to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1914 and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee and to elect an Auditor.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 16th April to the 30th April, both days inclusive.

The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.
W. G. DARBY,
General Manager.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that in respect of all Season Tickets available for three months issued on and after 1st May next the respective prices will be as follows:—

Gentlemen\$36.00
Ladies\$18.00
Children\$12.00

and that the price of servants' punch tickets available for 20 rides will be \$1.20.

Season tickets expiring in April can be extended to April 30th on same terms pro rata as now in force but no three monthly Season Tickets and no annual tickets will be issued in April.

Notice is further given that on and after 1st May next daily return tickets and Annual tickets will be abolished.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915.

MARTIN'S
APOL-STEEL
IRON PILLS

A French Remedy for all ailments of the blood. It is a powerful purifier of the blood, and is the only remedy of its kind. It is the only remedy that will cure all ailments of the blood, and is the only remedy that will cure all ailments of the blood.

MARTIN'S
APOL-STEEL
IRON PILLS

Don't forget after the Show, Supper, and Light Refreshments at ALEXANDER CAFE, Open till Midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

MESSRS. CHARLES HOWITT & A. PHILLIPS

WITH THEIR POWERFUL COMPANY WILL PRESENT THE LATEST AND GREATEST OF LONDON SUCCESSES.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

The Screaming Farical Comedy,

"THOSE TERRIBLE TWINS"

Preceded by The late Sir Henry Irving's great Masterpiece, "WATERLOO" by Conan Doyle.

Tuesday, 20th April: The Thrilling Comedy

DIANA OF DOBSONS
Title role Gertrude F. Gohart.

Wednesday, 21st April: The great Franco-British Drama—

"UNDER TWO FLAGS"
From Oui'a's Famous Novel.

Thursday, 22nd April: and last Performance,

The Brilliant and Sporting Comedy,
"A MEMBER OF TATTERSALLS"
Mr. Peter Perk's (Bookmaker) Charles Howitt.

Prices\$3.00, 2.00 and 1.00.

Commencing at 9.15 p.m. Sharp. Booking at Moutrie's.

CANTON

The Club Theatre.

THE HOWITT-PHILLIPS Co.

For two Nights only.

Saturday, 24th April: The Charming Comedy,
"Mrs. DOT"
Somerset Maugham.

Monday 26th April: The World Famous Farical Comedy,
"WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD."

Prices \$3 \$2.

Plan now open at Watson's. Commencing at 9.15.

THEATRE ROYAL,

HONGKONG.

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

PRESENTS

MESSRS. PHILIP BRAHAM & CAMPBELL'S COY.

"THE GROTESQUES"

THE LAUGHTER MAKERS—From the Savoy Theatre London

OPENING NIGHT—FRIDAY APRIL 23rd

NEW SONGS! NEW DANCES!

Change of Programme Nightly!

FRIDAY, APRIL 23rd

THE VILLAGE CONCERT.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24th

A Special Programme of new numbers including

"TIPPERARY" & THE MAYOR'S MATINEE.

MONDAY, APRIL 26th

THE TELEPHONE BELLE & SOME

MUSICAL IMPRESSIONS.

Please note that on each change of Programme, the Entire Musical Programme is also changed.

PRICES: \$3, \$2 & \$1. Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

Curtain at 9.15 p.m.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 16th April, 1915.

A Magnificent Programme,

A Great Comic

in 2 Parts—Length 3,000 Feet.

"MAX LINDERS ELOPEMENT"**"BELLE'S STRATAGEM"**

Pathe's British Gazettes.

Gaumont Graphics & Various other Interesting Films.

Saturday 5 p.m. 2nd Series

"WHAT HAPPENED TO MARY."**"SHERLOCK HOLMES"**

in 25 parts shortly expected.

1st Series, "THE SPECKLED BAND" & "SILVER BLAZE"

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

17th, 18th, 19th & 20th April,

"THE TRUST" Detective Drama.

in 2 Parts—Length 3,000 Feet.

"A RAY OF SUN" Powerful Drama.

in 3 parts—Length 5,000 feet.

also

COMIC PICTURES—etc.

9.15 p.m. ORCHESTRA in attendance.

Opening on Wednesday, 21st April,

ALBERT MORROW,

the great Scottish Wizard.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

NOTICE.

We have this day been appointed Sole Agents for Hongkong and China by the Tata Iron and Steel Co., and are prepared to quote for Pig Iron and other Iron and Steel Products.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits he received from H.M. & CO'S CURS, and every post brings similar letters to-day.

H.M. & CO'S
CURE for
ASTHMA

For 40 years H.M. & CO'S CURS have been sold in all the Colonies and India, and are the only remedy of its kind.

THE WAR.

COUNTRIES ENGAGED.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Japan.
	Servia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 8 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.

July 23—Austria sends an ultimatum to Servia.

July 31—Russia orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia. French Cabinet orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 2—German forces enter Luxembourg. Germany demands free passage through Belgium.

Aug. 4—England sends ultimatum, demanding observance of Belgian neutrality. Germany rejects ultimatum. German troops attack Liege.

Aug. 5—England announces a state of war with Germany.

Aug. 7—Germans enter Liege. French invade southern Alsace.

Aug. 8—Italy reaffirms neutrality.

Aug. 15—Austrians enter Servia. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.

Aug. 17—British expeditionary force completes its landing in France.

Aug. 19—Beginning of battle of Lorraine.

Aug. 20—Germans enter Brussels.

Aug. 23—Germans enter Namur and begin attack on Mons.

Aug. 24—British begin retreat from Mons.

Aug. 25—French evacuate Mulhouse.

Aug. 26—Non-partisan French Cabinet organised. Germans take Longwy.

Aug. 27—Louvain burned by Germans. Japanese blockade Tientsin.

Aug. 28—Battle of Belgoland.

Sept. 2—German advance reaches Sedan, thirty miles from Paris, and swings eastward. French Government moves to Bordeaux.

Sept. 3—Russians occupy Lemberg.

Sept. 5—Battle of the Marne begins.

Sept. 12—Mauvege taken by the Germans.

Sept. 12—German retreat halts on the Aisne.

Sept. 20—Germans bombard Rheims and injure the famous Cathedral.

Sept. 22—German submarine sinks British cruisers Aboukir, Oressy, and Hogue. Russians capture Jaroslav and invest Przemyel.

Sept. 28—British troops from India land at Marseilles.

Sept. 28—Germans begin siege of Antwerp.

Oct. 2—Germans defeated at Aargawow.

Oct. 5—Belgian Government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.

Oct. 11—Bombardment of Antwerp begins.

Oct. 9—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER

A COLLECTION OF VALUABLE & ANTIQUE CHINA & CURIOS

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Mr. Ma Chang Kee of Shanghai, to sell by Public Auction on Friday & Saturday the 23rd & 24th April, 1915 commencing each day at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street. A Choice & Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios from Sung to Towk'ong periods.

comprising:—
Kanghi Blue and White and 5-Coloured Vases, Jars, Bowls and Plates.
Kienlung 5-Coloured and Famille Rose Vases, Boxes, Penholders, Plates, etc.
Very Fine Kanghi 5-coloured Vases.
Very Fine Kanghi Blue and White Fish Bowls.
Very Fine Kanghi Soft-Paste Vases with Decoration in Relief.
Very Fine Kanghi Blue and White Vases and Penholders.
Very Fine Kienlung 5-coloured Screens (12 panels).
Very Fine Kienlung Famille Rose Vase (40 inches).
Very Fine Kienlung Red Lacquer Cabinet.
Very Fine Kienlung Agate and Jade Inlaid Placques.
Soochow Red Wood Tables inlaid with Kanghi, Yungching and Kienlung Plaques.
Soochow Red Wood Cabinets, Table and Flower Stands.
N.B.—The Undersigned will give a 2-weeks guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.
On view from Wednesday, the 21st instant.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Oct. 12—A Boer commando in the Cape Province mutinies.

Oct. 13—Belgian Government transferred from Ostend to Havre.

Oct. 14—Allies occupy Ypres. Battle begins on the Yser.

Oct. 15—Ostend occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 16—British cruiser Hawke sunk by German submarine.

Oct. 24—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ends in German defeat.

Oct. 27—Russians reoccupy Lodz and Radom.

Oct. 29—Turkey begins war on Russia by naval attacks on Odessa and in the Crimea.

Oct. 30—Col. Moritz, rebel leader driven out of Cape Colony.

Nov. 1—German naval victory off the coast of Chile.

Nov. 3—German squadron makes a raid on British coast near Yarmouth.

Nov. 4—German cruiser York strikes mine in Jade Bay and sinks.

Nov. 5—England and France declare war on Turkey. Dardanelles forts bombarded. Russians reoccupy Jaroslav.

Nov. 6—Tientsin surrenders.

Nov. 7—Russians enter East Prussia.

Nov. 10—The Emden destroyed.

Nov. 11—Germans capture Dixmude.

Nov. 12—Russians occupy Johanneburg in East Prussia.

Nov. 19—House of Commons votes a new army of 1,000,000 men. More than 1,000,000 men already under arms, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 23—Russians surround German corps south of Lodz.

Nov. 26—British battleship Bulwark destroyed by explosion in the Medway River. Germans break through Russian circle near Lodz.

Dec. 1—German Reichstag votes new credit of five billion marks. King George in Flanders.

Dec. 2—Austrians occupy Belgrade. Gen. De Wet captured.

Dec. 3—Servians turn on Austrians in three days' battle which ends in a notable Servian victory.

Dec. 6—Germans occupy Lodz.

Dec. 8—British naval victory off Falkland Islands. British occupy Bussorah, in Asia Minor.

Dec. 9—Gen. Byers, Boer leader, killed at the Vaal River.

Dec. 13—British submarine sinks the Mesudieh in Dardanelles.

Dec. 14—Servians capture large Austrian forces.

Dec. 15—Austrians evacuate Belgrade.

Dec. 16—German cruisers bombard Scarborough and Hartlepool.

Dec. 18—Egypt proclaimed a British protectorate. Gen. Botha regards Boer rebellion as an end.

Dec. 20—26—Severe fighting on the line of the Baura River.

Dec. 22—French Parliament assembles.

Dec. 23—French Chamber votes war credit of £340,000,000.

Dec. 25—British naval and aerial raid against Cuxhaven.

Dec. 28—French occupy St. Georges, near Nieuport.

Jan. 1, 1915—British battleship Formidable sunk in the Channel.

Jan. 3—French capture Steinbach.

Jan. 3—Russians win decisive victory over Turks in the Caucasus. Russians overrun Bukovina.

Jan. 8—French advance across Aisne, north of St. Mihiel.

Jan. 12—Turks occupy Tabriz. Count Borchardt resigns.

Jan. 19—German air fleet bombards Yarmouth and other Norfolk coast towns.

Jan. 21—General Falkenhayn, German War Minister, resigns.

Jan. 24—British naval victory in North Sea; the Blucher sunk.

Jan. 26—Germans lose two battalions at Givency and Guinchy.

Jan. 31—Germany inaugurates submarine raids on British shipping.

Feb. 3—German destroyer sunk by Russian submarine off Denmark. German auxiliary cruiser sunk off Patagonia.

Feb. 5—Turks attempt to cross Suez Canal.

Feb. 6—Allies resolve to unite financial resources.

Feb. 8—Total British casualties 104,000. Turks retreat from Suez Canal.

Feb. 10—Germans execute the rebel Mariuz.

Feb. 17—Canadian contingent lands in France.

Feb. 20-27—Over 10,000 Germans surrender in France. (Continued on page 10)

CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA & STRAITS.

The Steamship

"LAISANG"

having arrived from the above

ports; Consignees of cargo by her

are hereby informed that all goods

are being landed at their risk into

the hazardous and/or extra hazardous

Godowns of the Hongkong and

Kowloon Wharf and Godown

Company, Limited, whence, and/or

from the wharves, delivery may

be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd

inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged

packages are to be left in the

Godowns where they will be

examined on. Claims against the

steamer must be presented within

10 days of arrival, otherwise they

will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be

effected by us in any case what-

ever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-

signed by:—

JARDINE, MATHESON

& Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915.

NOTICE.

THE IDEAL DISTEMPER.

"SYNOLEO" (REGD.)

(IN PASTE FORM).

Requires only the addition of cold water to be ready for use. Absolutely dependable in its results.

STOCKED IN HONGKONG

In many Artistic Tints. Tint Cards on application.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.

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HOTEL LIST.

Hongkong Hotel.

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L. Joseph E. M.

Anderson, Geo. E.

Backhouse, J. H.

Bauckham, E. A.

Bell, C. D. J.

Bena, G. A.

Beaumont, Mr. & Mrs. Leggo J.

Black, W. M.

Blanch, Mr. & Mrs. N. L. J. Mr. & Mrs. Mann M. R. R.

Bopp, E.

Bosward, Mr. & Mrs. M. R. M. J.

Bothwell, E. F.

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Bridges, H.

Bruce, M. W.

Chang, S. Y.

Clayton, W. E.

Coleman, Dr. A. L. E. F. Moore M. Y.

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Cook, Mr. & Mrs. H. M. J. Mr. & Mrs. W. R.

Coombs, Mr. & Mrs. Nelson C. T.

Cornwall, Miss P. L.

Craig, R. H. A.

Cransford, J. W.

Cruckshank, Mr. & Mrs. P. M. E.

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Dawson, Mr. & Mrs. P. J. A. B.

Davis, Miss E.

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Gibb, C. L.

Gould, V.

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Griffiths, H. L.

Hall, Capt. T. P.

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Henderson, C. A.

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Dyer, D.

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Grant, J.

Watson, W. D.

Wright, S. H.

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Cartwright, H. A.

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Dartling, Col.

Faichne, Major.

Goodman, Mr. & Mrs. P. H. N.

H. C.

Hall, Col. Gordon.

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NOTICES

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE,

HOTEL MANSIONS

Lately occupied by KRUSE & Co.

SOLE AGENTS

FOR THE WORLD-RENOUNDED

IMPERIO DEL MUNDO CIGARS

AND

TH. VAFIADIS

"CROWN PRINCE" AND OTHER CIGARETTES. SUPPLIERS TO LEADING CLUBS & HOTELS.

STOCK OF

CIGARS, CIGARETTES & TOBACCO

to suit the taste of all SMOKERS.

Our Havana Cigars are specially stored in air-tight safes. Importers of MELACHRINO and DIMITRINO'S Cigarettes. Fresh Stock of ARDATH'S Virginia Cigarettes and Tobacco. Raven Mixture, Black Cat Mixture, and Grapnel Mixture, received by every Mail.

Mail orders promptly and carefully executed.

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

HOWITT-PHILLIPS C.O.

"What the Butler Saw."

The Theatre Royal was probed to overflowing on Saturday night, when the Howitt-Phillips Company presented the extraordinarily funny play, "What the Butler Saw." The talented Company had given us some amusing fare before, but on this occasion they easily surpassed anything previously presented, and from the rise of the curtain to its fall the house resounded with uncontrollable laughter. It was undoubtedly the best and funniest performance given by the Company during their season here, and it suited a Saturday night audience down to the ground. It may be added that, full of humour as the play itself was, the performers even improved upon it by introducing any number of topical allusions, especially in the fancy dress ball scene, which made a distinct appeal to the large audience.

The story is woven around life in a hydropathic establishment, run by a son of a noble house who, until he comes into the title and estates, is willing to turn his hand to anything, and he engages one of his chums to be the butler of the establishment. This individual has been taken from a stable job, and, naturally, he is not altogether versed in household etiquette. Among the residents are an irascible old General, a typically tight-fisted Jew, a doting old professor and the usual array of hydro girls. Into this crowd comes a young Irishman by the name of Jack Berrington, an attractive young man who has a weakness for women-kind and who conveniently forgets to mention the fact that he is married. Later, his young wife arrives from the States, and, as the folk in the establishment have treated him very well and his own ends are served thereby, he is able to persuade his wife to help keep up the fiction that he is unmarried. Some highly amusing situations naturally develop, and most of the compromising incidents are included in "What the Butler Saw."

The parts could not possibly have been better allotted. Mr. Wheeler Dryden, as the butler, was too funny for words, while Mr. Charles Howitt, in the character of Jack Berrington, was simply immense. He is certainly one of the most versatile actors ever seen on East. As Berrington's wife, Miss Gertrude Godard could not have been improved upon. She had a most difficult role to sustain, and she played it as only a talented and experienced actress could. Mr. Cyril Rawdon, as the old General, was exceedingly clever, and his make-up was perfect. The part of the Professor was taken by Mr. Norman Thompson, and he also scored a big success. The other characters were also in most capable hands.

During the fancy dress ball scene, the following characters appeared, the band of the 74th Punjab playing a few bars of the music given in parenthesis:—
Sidney Weinstein as "Francis" (The Marcellaire).
Selina Dunlop as "Russia" (Russian Anthem).
Clarissa Dunlop as "Be'gum" (Belgian Anthem).
Mr. Weinstein as "The Duke of Wellington" (The Conquering Hero).

"IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE
THAN WHAT YOU PAY. THE
DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS
DOUBLE VALUE."

LOTUS MOKHA
IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT

Obtainable Everywhere

RUTTONJEE & SON.

Mrs. Hakeas "Britannia" (Rule Britannia).
General Dunlop as a "Jack Tar" (The Sailor's Hornpipe).
Sophista Hakeas as "Japan" (Air from The Mikado).
Sir Chas Foden as "William the Weir" (Funeral March).
Miss Foden as a "Hongkong Volunteer." (We won't go home till morning).
Mrs. Barrington as a Red Cross nurse, "Tommy's Pal" (O! Tommy, Tommy Atkins).
Mr. Barrington as "Tommy Atkins" (Lippery).
To-night the company stages "Waterloo" and "Those Terrible Twins."

THE WAR.

(Continued from back of page 8.)

Feb. 27.—Allied Fleet enters the Dardanelles after destructive bombardment.

Mar. 1.—House of Commons votes supplementary credit of 37 millions and a fresh credit of 250 millions.

March 8.—British aeroplanes attack Ostend.

March 9.—Second Canadian contingent lands in England.

March 10.—Four German submarines accounted for.

March 10.—British capture Neuve Chapelle.

March 14.—Announced that German losses in La Bassée region total 10,000 in three days.

March 14.—German cruiser Dresden sunk off Juan Fernandez Island.

March 16.—Sir John French estimates German losses in La Bassée region to be 17,000.

March 18.—British battleships Irresistible and Ocean and French battleship Bouvet sunk by floating mines in Dardanelles. Admiralty announces that it has reason to believe the Karlsruhe was sunk off the West Indies in November.

March 19.—Russians enter Memel, East Prussia.

March 21.—Futile Zeppelin raid on Paris.

March 22.—Pzemysl surrenders to the Russians.

March 24.—British airmen carry out successful attack on German submarine works at Hoboken.

March 25.—German submarine U-90 sunk with all hands.

March 29.—Russian Fleet bombards the Bosphorus. German submarine sinks West African liner Falaba.

March 31.—Australia offers another contingent.

April 6.—His Majesty the King forbids consumption of wines, spirits and beer in any of his house.

April 8.—Prinz Eitel Friedrich interned in Norfolk Navy Yard, U.S.A.

April 12.—Kron Prinz Wilhelm puts in at Newport News. Announced that second Canadian contingent will be despatched in the near future.

Rioting in Portugal.
List on, March 13.—Fishermen at Aveiro, an important fishing town, protested to the port authority against the prohibition of fishing, and afterwards assaulted and stoned sailors stationed at the fort. The sailors fired a volley at the crowd, and several persons were seriously wounded. Mounted Republican Guards were called out to restore order.—Central News.

POST OFFICE.

Until further notice on Letters, Boxes or Parcels for Belgium, Brazil, Cote, Montenegro or Malta can be accepted for insurance.

Services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended as are also the Parcel Post services to France & Tsingtau.

A new and revised edition of the Hongkong Post Office is now on sale at the General Post Office. Price 50 cents per copy.

MAILS DUE.

Australia, Talyuan, 21st inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Fort Bayard & Haiphong—Per HONGKONG, 20th inst. 11 a.m.

Straits, Burma, India via Calcutta—Per ITOLA, 20th inst. 2 p.m.

Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per LUCHOW, 20th inst. 3 p.m.

Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday, the 24th April.

Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIOHONG, 21st April, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 21st April.

Haiphong—Per DAIGI MARU, 21st inst. 9 a.m.

Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, & Port Moresby via Batavia—Per TITAREM, 21st inst. 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per CHINHUA, 21st inst. 11 p.m.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 21st inst. noon.

Straits, India via Calcutta—Per LAISANG, 21st inst. 2 p.m.

Shanghai, & N. China Japan via Kobe (Europe via Siberia)—Per NEKA, 21st inst. 4 p.m.

Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P.O. Tuesday 27th inst.

THURSDAY, 22nd April.

Straits, Ceylon, Marseilles & U. Kingdom—Per YASAKA M., 22nd inst. a.m.

Shanghai, & N. China—Per YINGHOW, 22nd inst. 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, 23rd April.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe. (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) The parcel mail will be closed on Thursday, 22nd April, at 5 p.m.—Per MALTA, 23rd April, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAIYANG, 23rd noon.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honkoku, U. States, Tacoma, United Kingdom via Canada, (Europe via Siberia)—Per TACOMA MARU, 23rd April, 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, 24th April.

Philippine Is.—Per LOONGSANG, 24th April, 2 p.m.

Shanghai, and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per CHENAN, 24th April, 4 p.m.

Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P.O. Wednesday, 28th inst.

SUNDAY, 25th April.

Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Tamsui—Per KAIYO M., 25th inst. 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 26th April.

Philippine Islands, Japan, via Nagasaki, Honkoku, U. States, South America, and Canada, via San Francisco, & U. Kingdom via Canada—Per NIPPON MARU, 26th inst. 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 27th April.

Manila—Per TAMING, 27th April 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 27th inst. noon.

SATURDAY, 1st May.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, & Europe—Per SIMONS, 1st May, 11 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 5th May.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, via Port Darwin, and New Guinea, via Thursday Is.—Per TAIYUEN, 5th May, 11 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Dalya Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,757, Y. Goto, 17th inst.—Wakatsu, 11th inst. Coal—M.B.G.K.

Chien Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,101, M. Oka, 17th inst.—Swatow, 16th inst. Ballast—Order.

Haimun, Br. s.s. 641, Stewart, 18th inst.—Swatow, 17th inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Dainichi Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,532, F. Fukui, 18th inst.—Mitke, 10th inst. Coal—M.B.K.

Eumaeus, Br. s.s. 4,265, F. B. 18th inst.—Singapore, Gen.—B. & S.

Nippon Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,451, K. Hashimoto, 18th inst.—San Francisco, 20th ult.—T.K.K.

Satanta, Br. s.s. 3,354, W. J. Davis, 17th inst.—S. Francisco, 17th ult., Petroleum—S. O. & Co.

Senju Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,934, S. Hirai, 17th inst.—Karatsu, 12th inst. Flour & Oil—M.B.K.

Elger, Norw. s.s. 875, E. Fingelson, 19th inst.—Daly, 12th inst. Bean & Bonnell—Chinac.

Chansang, Br. s.s. 1,418, C. J. Mattok, 19th inst.—Kochichang, 11th inst. Rice—J. M. & Co.

Rubi, Am. s.s. 1,495, J. Miller, 18th inst.—Saigon, 14th inst. Rice—Chinac.

Yingchow, Br. s.s. 1,121, Jones, 19th inst.—Shanghai, 15th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Eastern, Br. s.s. 2,772, F. Carter, 19th inst.—Hakata, 17th inst. General—G. L. & Co.

Kumsang, Br. s.s. 2,077, F. Wheeler, 19th inst.—Singapore, 13th inst. General—J. M. & Co.

Kunging, Chinese s.s. Howie, 19th inst.—Shanghai, 15th inst. General—C.M.S.N. Co.

DEPARTED.

April 17.

Kashig for Saigon
Nikko Maru for Melbourne via Manila
Hakoda Maru for Calcutta via Singapore

Jade for Haiphong
Luchow for Canton
Yensang for Manila

Taiwan Maru for Haiphong
Kield for Saigon
M-zoo City for Saigon

Fakui Maru for Moji
Talsun for Shanghai

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

April 17.

Kanchow for Shanghai
Hatching for Swatow
Dajin Maru for Tamsui via Swatow
Sungking for Haiphong
Ohien Maru for Hongay

April 18.

Cheongahing for Tientsin via Wei-hai-wai
Fausang for Saigon
Dalya Maru for Wakamatsu via Tayeh

Empire for Melbourne via Timor
Yingchow for Canton
Prometheus for Bangkok

Choyang for Shanghai via Swatow
Wenchow for Pakhoi via Hoihow
Hulchow for Tientsin via Wei Hai Wei
Atrous for Liverpool via Singapore
Kunging for Canton

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Nippon Maru from San Francisco etc.—Mr F. L. Blessing, Miss L. Camp, Mrs J. B. Cooley, J. S. Cooper, Dr W. H. Gutelius, J. O. Johnson, W. O. Laomb, H. H. Moore, Capt G. W. Oliverona, Mr & Mrs R. Del Fan, Mr & Mrs A. M. Faget, V. M. Smith, Mrs S. Rosette, Dr F. Sigel.

Per s.s. Yingchow from Shanghai etc.—Messrs Marshall, Hagon, W. C. Ching, Enright, Capt MacGarday, Miss Bocken.

Per s.s. Haimun from Foochow etc.—Messrs H. Surplice, Kittel, Mrs W. W. Kraft, Mrs F. E. MacHugh, Penton, E. R. Smith.

Per s.s. Kumsang from Calcutta—Mr & Mrs Dent, Mr & Mrs Bellian, Mrs Harrison, Miss Hunt, Mrs Newcombe.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per P. & O. s.s. Nagoya, from London, March 20.—Mr D. Muir, Mrs Hunter, Mr & Mrs A. R. Taylor and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Plesse and child, Mr S. Logan, Mr H. B. Phillips, Mr M. Murphy, Mr Rayner, Mr N. Keenally, Mr M. Costello, Mrs J. C. Cooke & party, Mr E. P. & Mr N. P. Johnson.

Per P. & O. s.s. Moollan, from London March 20.—Mr J. O. Oswald, Mr A. E. Martin, Mr and Mrs F. O. Kell, Miss Orr & Mr J. Hooper.

Per P. & O. s.s. Egypt, from London April 17.—Mr A. H. Compton and Mr J. Poulton.

Per N. Y. K. s.s. Fushimi Maru, from London March 13.—Miss Duclou, Miss Pettit, Mr and Mrs A. W. Heron and two children, Mrs. Tucker, Mr Hall, Mr J. Multhead, Mr G. Hall, Mr & Mrs. Connolly, de Macedo, Mrs. Jones, and Mr. Connolly.

Per N. Y. K. s.s. Katori Maru, from London April 10.—Mr W. A. Sloan and Mr J. Sloan.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Finton-Haddock's, Kippers & Co.
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 19th at 11.55—The two high pressure areas have coalesced, and exist this morning as an anticyclone of irregular outline covering S. Manchuria and Japan; pressure has increased throughout, more especially over the latter area.

Relatively low pressure is maintained over Indo-China and the Eastern Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 14 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood	S. & S.E. winds, moderate; moderate, cloudy, some rain.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
19th April, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.
W'atsook	7a	30.36	32				0 c
Nemuro	6a	30.32		asw	1		1
Hakodate		30.34		nse	1		1
Kobe		30.32		sw	2		2
Nagasaki		29.99		sw	4		4
Kyushu		29.96		sw	1		1
Oshima		29.97		sw	1		1
Naha		29.99		sw	1		1
Ishijima		29.92		sw	1		1
Bonin Is.		30.20					0
Chao							
Shanghai		30.17	41	92	nnw	3	0

Hankow	"						
Ichang	"						
Kiating	"						
Changshu	"						
Shanghai	"	30.10	52	no	2	orm	
Gutzlaff	"	30.03	51	no	4	f	
Sharp P.	7a	30.07	60	sw	1	r	
Amoy	6a	29.88	65	100	2	0	
Swatow	"						
Taihou	5a	29.89	70	98	0	f	
Taiwan	"	29.91	68		0	b	
Taiwan	"	29.89	72	so	3	b	
Koshun	"	29.89	72		0	b	
P'oores	"	29.87	75		4	0	
Canton	6a	29.81	75	95	sw	2	or
Y'ngchow	"	29.83	79	89	sw	2	0
Gay Rock	"	29.82			so	3	0
Macao	"	29.78	77	98	nse	3	0
Wenchow	9a						
Fakhoi	"						
Hoihow	"						
Shanghai	6a	29.73	77	90	so	4	f
Tourane	"	29.68	82	sw	2	f	
C. S. J.	"	29.67	82	sw	2	0	
Amoy	"	29.57	75	83	sw	2	b
Dagupan	"	29.54	75	92	sw	2	b
Manila	"	29.57	72	92	sw	0	b
Legaspi	"	29.55	79	85	sw	1	0
Yapokan	"	29.55	75	82	sw	1	0
Iloilo	"	29.52	79	80	n	4	0
Singapore	"	29.54	75	87	sw	1	0
Lafuan	"						

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, April 19.
1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
	at 5 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 5 p.m.
Barometer	29.79	29.87	29.91
Temperature	81	73	81
Humidity	83	89	85
Wind Direction	SE	S	S
" Force	2	2	2
Weather	o	o	op
Rain			
Highest open air temperature on the 19th	81		78
Lowest " " " " " "	73		78

H.K. Observatory, 19th April.
C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

19th Apr. to 25th Apr. 1915.

Day	High Water	Low Water	Day	High Water	Low Water
19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th
Mon	11.15	4.15	Mon	11.15	4.15
Tue	11.15	4.15	Tue	11.15	4.15
Wed	11.15	4.15	Wed	11.15	4.15
Thu	11.15	4.15	Thu	11.15	4.15
Fri	11.15	4.15	Fri	11.15	4.15
Sat	11.15	4.15	Sat	11.15	4.15
Sun	11.15	4.15	Sun	11.15	4.15

in morning, a afternoon.

MAILSTEAMERS.